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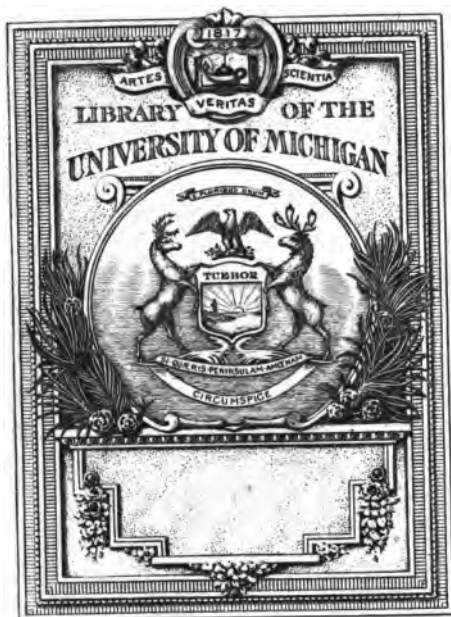
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**HISTORY**

OF THE

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,**

**FROM 1580 TO 1646.**

BY

**THOMAS CRAUFURD, A. M.**

**PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS IN  
THE COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH IN 1646.**

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TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

**THE CHARTER GRANTED TO THE COLLEGE BY  
JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND, IN 1582.**

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Alfred Wilson  
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2011

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject, from the earliest times to the present day. It is a very interesting and instructive work, and one which every student of the subject should read. The author has done his work very well, and has given us a very full and complete account of the history of the subject. The book is well written, and is very easy to read. It is a very good book, and one which every student of the subject should read.



**CHARTA**  
**ERECTIONIS**  
**ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ.**

---

**J**ACOBUS, Dei gratia, Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem :

Sciatis, nos cum avisamento Dominorum nostri Secreti Concilii, quandam chartam et infeofamentum per nostram charissimam matrem, pro tempore regni nostri Reginam, post suam perfectam ætatem, cum avisamento et consensu Dominorum ejus Secreti Concilii, factum, datum et concessum dilectis nostris Præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati burgi nostri de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus, super dōnatione, dispositione et confirmatione, omnium et singularum terrarum, tenementorum, domorum, ædificiorum, ecclesiarum, capellaniarum, hortorum, pomæriorum, croftarum, annuorum reddituum, fructuum, devoriarum, proficuorum, emolumentorum, fir-

A marum,

marum, eleemosinarum, le Daill-silver, obituum et anniversariorum quorumcunque, quovismodo pertinuerunt, aut pertinere denoscuntur, ad quascunque capellanas, altargia, præbendas, in quacunque ecclesia, capella aut collegio, infra libertatem dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, fundata seu fundanda per quemcunque patronum, in quorum possessione capellani et præbendarii earundem perprie fuerant; ubicunque præfatæ domus, tenementa, ædificia, pomœria, horti, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus et emolumenta jacent, aut prius levata fuerunt, respective; cum manoribus, locis, hortis, pomariis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ Fratribus Dominicalibus, seu prædicatoribus et minoribus, seu Franciscanis, dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, perprie pertinuerunt.

Una cum omnibus et singulis terris, domibus, tenementis et hortis, jacentibus infra dictum nostrum burgum et libertatem ejusdem; cum omnibus annuis redditibus de quacunque domo, terris aut tenementis infra dictum nostrum burgum, levandis quibuscunque capellaniis,

nīs, altaragiis, ecclesiis, mortuariis aut anniversariis, ubicunque sunt infra regnum nostrum Scotiæ, donatis, dotatis et fundatis. Ac etiam cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus et aliis devoriis solitis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum nostrum burgum, a præposito aut ballivis ejusdem de communi redditu ejusdem pro suffragiis celebrandis, cum pertinentiis : ac de omnibus aliis privilegiis, libertatibus et facultatibus in charta et infeofamento, donatione et dispositione prædictis, desuper consedis, ad longum specificatis et contentis ; tenendis de dicta charissima nostra, matre et successoribus suis ; de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam et diligenter examinatam, sanam, integram, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte suspectam, ad plenam intellexisse, sub hac forma :

“ MARIA, Dei gratia, Regina Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem :

“ Sciatis, quia nos impensum munus nostrum erga Divinum Spiritum perpendentes, et  
pro

pro ardenti zelo, quem ob inter tenendam politiam et æquabilem ordinem inter subditos nostros, præcipue vero infra burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, præservandam habemus : Considerantes itaque, nos ex officio teneri, manus erga Deum complecti debere, cujus providentia Reginam hujus regni promovimus, sic quæ ex officio incumbere, omni honesto modo pro ministris verbi Dei providere ; et ut hospitalia pauperibus mutilatis et miseris personis, orphanis, et parentibus destitutis infantibus, infra dictum nostrum burgum præserventur : Post nostram perfectam ætatem, cum avisamento Dominorum Secreti Concilii nostri, dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, prædilectis nostris Præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, et ipsorum successoribus in perpetuum, omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, ecclesias, capellas, hortos, pomæria, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemosinas, le daill-silver, obitus et anniversaria quæcunque, quæ quovismodo pertinuerunt, aut pertinere denoscuntur,

cuntur, ad quascunque capellanas, altaragia, præbendarias, in quacunque ecclesia, capella aut collegio, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, fundata seu fundanda, per quemcunque patronum, in quarum possessione, capellani aut præbendarii earundem perprius fuerant, ubicunque præfatæ domus, tenementa, ædificia, pomœria, horti, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus et emolumenta jacent, aut prius levata fuerunt respective: cum maneriis, locis, pomœriis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ Fratribus Dominicalibus, seu prædicatoribus et minoribus, seu Franciscanis, dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, perprius pertinerunt; una cum omnibus et singulis terris, domibus, tenementisque jacentibus infra dictum nostrum burgum et libertatem ejusdem, cum omnibus annuis redditibus, de quacunque domo, terris aut tenementis infra dictum nostrum burgum levandis, datis, fundatis, et donatis, quibuscunque capellanis, ecclesiis, mortuariis aut anniversariis, ubicunque sunt infra regnum nostrum. Ac etiam, cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus, et aliis devoriis solitis,

litis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum nostrum burgum, a præposito, aut ballivis ejusdem, de communi redditu ejusdem, pro suffragiis celebrandis demandari poterit, cum pertinentiis.

“ Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas præfatas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, pomæria, hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemosinas, obitus, anniversaria, ecclesias, cappellas, fratrum loca, hortos, cum pertinentiis, præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati, et eorum successoribus, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in perpetuum, prout eadem jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, ædificiis, muris, mureniis, lignis, lapide et calce, cum libero introitu et exitu, &c. ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, ad prædictas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, pomæria, hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, et alia præscripta, cum pertinentiis spectantibus, seu juste spectare valentibus,

bus, quomodo libet in futurum, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, absque revocatione aut contradictione quacunque; cum potestate memoratis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati, et ipsorum successoribus, per seipsos et ipsorum collectores, quos constituent præfatos annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta quæcunque, levandi et recipiendi, ubicunque perprieus levata fuerunt; præfati terras et tenementa locandi et removendi, loca diruta extruendi et reparandi, eademque in hospitalia, aut alios similes usus legitimos, prout ipsis, cum avisa-mento ministrorum et seniorum dicti nostri burgi videbitur, reducendi et applicandi, adeo libere in omnibus, sicuti præfati præbendarii, capellani et fratres præscripti eisdem perprieus gaudere, easdemque possidere potuissent: memorati autem præpositus, ballivi, consules et eorum successores, tenebuntur ac restricti erunt, ministros, lectores, et alia ecclesiastica onera, præfatis annuis redditibus, proficuis et devoriis, secundum valorem et quantitatem eorundem, sustinere, loca et ædificia reparanda, in hospitalitatem et alios usus præscriptos applicare.

“ Considerantes

“ **Considētantes:** itaque quanta fraude, in gens numerus dictorum præbendariorum, capellanorum et fratrum præscriptorum, qui post altercationem religionis, terras, annuos redditus et emolumenta ipsorum capellanis, præbendis et aliis locis respective perprie mortificata, disposerunt, alienarunt, et in manibus quorundam particularium virorum extradonarunt: ac etiamque legii nostri, quarundam terrarum, tenementorum et annuorum reddituum, per ipsorum prædecessores mortificatorum, jus sibi acclamarunt, per brevia capellæ nostræ, aut alias sasinam, tanquam hæredes suorum prædecessorum (qui easdem ecclesiæ perprie dotarunt) recuperarunt; quod evenit, partim negligentia officiariorum dicti burgi nostri, et partim collusionæ dictorum præbendariorum, capellanorum fratrumque præscriptorum. Quocirca, cum avisamento præscripto, omnes et singulas hujusmodi alienationes, dispositiones et sasinas, quibus primum propositum et animi fundatorum infringitur, alteratur et variatur, deducendo easdem in particulares usus, ad effectum quo eadem in usus suprascriptos converti



verti poterint, per præsentés rescindimus et annullamus, quamquidam hanc nostram declarationem volumus tanti esse roboris et effiçaciæ, ac si personæ quod easdem dispositiones obtinuerunt, particulariter citatæ essent, ipsorumque infeofamenta absque ulteriori processu rescinderentur.

“ Ac etiam, cum avisamento præcripto, unimus et incorporamus, omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia, ecclesias, cæmetèria, capellas, pomœria, hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemosinas, obitus, anniversaria, fratrum et loca eorundem, cum suis pertinentiis, in unum corpus, in posterum appellandum, *Fundatio nostri Ministerii et Hospitalitatis de Edinburgh.*

“ Volumus etiam, quod unica sasina per præfatos præpositum et ballivos, aut ipsorum aliquem dicti ministerii, et hospitalitatis nomine, apud prætorium dicti nostri burgi, semel accepta, tam sufficiens erit sasina perpetuo in futurum, ac si eadem super particulares terras, ad dictos capellanos, præbendarios, fratres, pertinentes, aut ipsos in præfatos annuos redditus,

B

anniversaria,

anniversaria, firmas, proficua et devoria præscripta debitas sumeretur, non obstante locorum distantia. Præterea, per præsentés, nolumus capellanos, præbendarios et fratres (qui ante dictam alterationem proviso erant) per hoc præsens nostrum infeofamentum præjudicare, sed reservamus illis usum dictorum fructuum et devoriarum durante eorum vita tantum. Præcipiendo itaque nostrorum, computorum rotulatoribus præsentibus et futuris, ipsorum collectoribus, factoribus et aliis quorum interest, in genere nec non in specie, quod neque eorum recipere aut levare præsumat dictos fructus particulariter suprascriptos, pro quovis tempore præterito seu futuro, nec impediunt aut impedimentum ullum faciant, memoratis præposito, ballivis, consulibus, communitati et eorum succëssoribus, in pacifica possessione earundem: requirendo et ordinando etiam Dominos Sessionis nostra, quatenus literas in omnibus quatuor formis ad instantiam dictorum præpositi, ballivorum, consulum, communitatis, et ipsorum succëssorum, ad effectum subscriptum dirigant. Nec non præcipiendo quibuscunque intromissoribus cum dictis fructibus quatenus

quatenus ipsis de eisdem prompte intendant,  
pareant et gratiam solutionem facient.

“ In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti  
cartæ nostri Magnum Sigillum nostrum apponi  
precipimus, testibus Reverendissimo in Christo  
Patre, Joanne, Archiepiscopo Sancti Andreae, et  
dilectis nostris consanguineis, Georgio, Comite  
de Huntley, Domino Gordoun et Badenoch,  
Cancellario nostro; Jacobo, Comite de Both-  
well, Domino Haillis, Crichtoun, et Liddisdale,  
regni nostri Magno Admirallo; dilectis nostris  
familiaribus conciliariis, Richardo Maitland de  
Lethington, nostri Secreti Sigilli Custos; Jaco-  
bo Balfour de Pittindrie, nostrorum Rotulo-  
rum Registri ac Concilii Clerico; et Johanne  
Balladine de Auchnoule, nostræ Justiciariæ Cle-  
rico, Equitibus Auratis: Apud Edinburgh, de-  
cimo tertio die mensis Martii, anno Domini  
millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo sexto, et  
regni nostri vigesimo quinto.”

Quamquidem cartam et infeofamentum in  
omnibus suis punctis et articulis, conditioni-  
bus et modis, ac circumstantiis suis, quibuscun-  
que, in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et  
effectu

effectu ut præmissum est, approbamus, ratificamus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus.

Insuper, nos cum avisamento prædicto pro diversis rationalibus, causis bonis et considerationibus, nos moventibus, de novo, tenore præsentium, damus, concedimus et disponimus, præfato Præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus, omnes et singulas prænomi-  
natas terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia, annuos redditus, capellas, locos, hortos, pomœria, croftas, census, firmas, proficua, et emolumenta, et alia respective, et particulariter superius specificata; per ipsos in perpetuum applicanda in sustentationem ministerii, pauperum auxilium, reparationem scholarum, propagationem literarum et scientiarum pro eorum et successorum suorum arbitrio, uti eis magis utile videbitur. Quibus etiam pro nobis et successoribus nostris, plenariam ac liberam committimus potestatem quoscunque alios annuos redditus, annua proficua quæcunque, tam extra quam intra dictum nostrum burgum, quæ in posterum per quoscunque bono zelo, ac libertate  
sua

eua motos, ad alliammentum ministrorum evangelii, auxilium pauperum, ac sustentationem gymnasiorum, pro instaurandis scientiis et doctrina, donari et dotari contingerent, acceptandi: Quas etiam terras, annuos redditus et proficua supra scripta, per prius donata et fundata, et in posterum donanda et fundanda ut promissum est; Nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, nunc prout extant, et tunc prout exinde, confirmamus, ratificamus, et admortizamus, et easdem adeo libere mortificamus, sicuti aliquæ terræ, redditus, tenementa et possessiones, ecclesiæ ullo tempore præcedenti mortificatæ fuerunt.

Præterea, nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris, ratificamus, approbamus, et confirmamus renunciationem et dimissionem per familiarem servitorem nostrum, Joannem Gib, factam de omnibus jure ac titulo quæ ipse virtute nostræ donationis prætereundere posuit, ad præposituram ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Campis, (vulgo *the Kirk of Field*), cum fructibus, terris, possessionibus, redditibus et devoriis ejusdem, præteritis, præsentibus et futuris, in favorem dicti Præpositi, ballivorum, consulum, et communitatis,

humanitatis, pro seipais et eorum successoribus, ac nomine et ex parte ministerii et pauperum, ac privilegia et libertatem dicti nostri burgi nunc diversa extant, vasta et spatiosa loca que preposito, præbendariis, sacerdotibus et fratribus tempore præterito pertinuerunt, maxime apta et comoda pro constructione domorum et ædificiorum ubi professores bonarum scientiarum et literarum, ac studentes earundem, remanere et suam diurnam exercitationem habere poterint; ultra et præter alia loca convenientia pro hospitalitate.

Ideo, nos exire cupientes, ut in honorem Dei et commune bonum nostri regni, literatura indies augeatur; volumus et concedimus, quod licebit præfatis Præposito, consulibus et eorum successoribus, ædificare et reparare sufficientes domos et loca, pro receptione, habitatione et tractatione professorum, scholarum grammaticarum, humanitatis et linguarum, philosophiæ, theologiæ, medicinæ, et iurium, aut quarumcunque aliarum scientiarum liberalium, quod declaramus nullam fore rapturam prædictæ mortificationis; ac etiam præfati Præpositus, ballivi et consules, ac eorum successores, cum avisamento

avisamento tamen eorum ministrorum, pro perpetuo in posterum plenam habeant libertatem, personas ad dictas professiones edocendas, maxime idoneas, uti magis convenienter poterint, elegendi, cum potestate imponendi et removendi ipsos sicuti expediverit; ac inhibendo omnibus aliis, ne dictas scientias intra dicti nostri burgi libertatem profiteantur aut doceant, nisi per præfatos Præpositum, ballivos et consules, eorumque successores admissi fuerint. Proviso, quod præsentēs nullatenus præjudicabunt nec actoribus nec reis nec aliis interesse habentibus in ejectione et causa prosecuta penes decimas garbales de Dunibernie, Pottie et Moncrief, ad capellanos ecclesiæ beatae Ægidæ de Edinburgh pertinentes; neque juri patronatus ejusdem; sed quod utrisque parti, et omnibus interesse habentibus usque ad finalem exitum et decisionem in hujusmodi, ut congruit, prosequi et defendere liceat, præsentibus aut quibuscumque in eisdem contentis non obstantibus. Proviso etiam, quod ministri deservientes apud dictas ecclesias, pro præsentī et in futurum, sustinebuntur de promptioribus fructibus earundem, secundum ordinem desuper sumptum seu sumendum.

In

In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsentì chartæ nostræ confirmationis Magnum Sigillum nostrum apponi præcipimus, testibus prædilectis nostris consanguineis et consilariis, Esino, Lenociæ Duce, Comite de Dernelie, Domino Fairboltoun, Dalkeith et Aubigny, &c. Magno regni nostri Camerario; Colino, Argatheliæ Comite, Domino Campbel et Lorne, &c. Cancellario ac Justiciario nostro Generali; Reverendissimis et Venerabilibus in Christo Patribus, Patricio, Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopo; Roberto, Commendatorio Monasterii nostri de Dunfermling, nostro Secretario; dilectis nostris familiaribus et consiliariis, Alexandro Hay, nostrorum Rotulorum Registri ac Concilii Clerico; Ludovico Ballenden de Auchnoule, milite, nostræ Justiciariæ Clerico; Roberto Scott, nostræ Cancellariæ Directore; et Magistro Thoma Buquhanan de Ybert, nostri Secreti Sigilli Custode: Apud castrum nostrum de Striviling, decimo quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo secundo, regni nostri anno decimo quinto.

HISTORY



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**HISTORY**  
**OF THE**  
**COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH,**  
**FROM 1580 TO 1646.**

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*Copied verbatim, and in the original Spelling,  
from a Manuscript preserved in the Univer-  
sity Library.*

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# HISTORY

OF THE

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

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1580.

**A**FTER the Reformation of Religion was established in Scotland, the Citie of Edinburgh and Ministry thereof were very earnest and zealous for the promoting of learning, their great intention being to have an Universitie founded in the citie; but the three Universities of St Andrew's, Glasgow, and Old-Aberdeen, by the power of the Bishops bearing some sway in the Kirk, and more in the State, did bet their interprise. In the year 1578, by the earnest dealing of Mr James Lawson, minister of Edinburgh, (a learned man, whose first  
employment

employment had been a Regencie in the Colledge of Aberdeen), the High Grammar School was compleated, in the place of the ruined Monastery of the Blackfriars, with some intention, if no more could be obtained, at least to make it *Scholam illustrem*, with Profession of Logick, and the parts of Philosophie in private classes. The Bishops were then universallie abhorred in the whole Kirk of Scotland, whereby Mr James Lawson, Mr Walter Balcanquall, ministers, William Little, with his brother Mr Clement Little, one of the Commissars of Edinburgh, were more vigorous in prosecuting their design; and this year, upon that intention, Mr Clement Little dedicated all his books for the beginning of ane Library. They were put up in Mr James Lawson's galery, an part of the lodgings appointed for the ministry, situated where the Parliament House is now founded.

1581.

This was the fatall year for extirpating the Hierarchy of Bishops in Scotland, and covenanting against it and other abuses in doctrine and discipline, especially Papacie, which seemed to  
take

take some footing again in sundry places. The time being favourable, was well plyed by the ministers and citizans of Edinburgh before named, and many else assisting them. So that having obtained ane gift of ane University within the citie, in the beginning of this year they purchased from John Gib and John Fenton, servants to the King, their right of the Kirk of Field, to be ane place for the situation of the intended Colledge: It consisted then of two parts, divided by ane narrow lane goeing from the Cowgate, on the west syde of Mr Alexander Guthrie's yards; thorow the place where the common-hall now stands; and from thence towards the west, where now the back gate of the Colledge leadeth to the Potter-row Port. On the north-west of this lane was the great lodging where now are the schools of the private classes. This was the lodging of the Duke of Chatteleraut, Earle of Aron, and, by the forfeiture of the Hamiltons, disposed to some Courtiers, and by them to the Magistrats of Edinburgh. On the east and south side of this land, was the yarde, chambers, and lodging, and kirk, belonging to the collegial

collegial provestry and prebendaries of the Kirk-a-field, commonly called *Templum et Præfectura Sanctæ Mariæ in Campis*, because that, when the Cowgate was an logch, it was in stead of the wall of the town. But afterwards, the religious houses of the Blackfryars, Kirk-a-field, and Grayfriars, thought it more safe for them to have the town-wall drawn about without them; and so, drying the Cowgate logch, they enlarged the town on the south syde. This Kirk-a-field stood along towards the east from the Potter-row Port, having ane garden on the south, betwixt it and the present town-wall: On the east end thereof was the lodging of the Provest, where now the Principal of the Colledge hath his rooms; and to the east from thence, (within the present Colledge yeard), were the prebendaries chambers, blown up with fire at the murther of King Henry; and to this religious convent belonged all the Colledge yards. For many years thereafter, John Fenton kept possession of the Provest of the Kirk-a-field lodging, and the yard lying there-to.

1583.

1583.

The Councile, in March, caused inclose the present preccinct of the Colledge with walls; and being informed of the pietie, learning and wisdom of Mr Robert Rollock, who, in the old Colledge of St Andrew's, after some years profession of Humanity, had now gone thorough the course of Philosophy with an class, which was to be graduated at Lambess following, they prevailed with him to undertake the charge of their Colledge, and brought him to Edinburgh the next harvest. In October he began to teach in the lower hall of the great lodging, there being a great confluence of students allured with the great worth of the man; but diverse of them being not ripe enough in the Latine tongue, were, in November next, put under the charge of Mr Duncan Narne, a larned and pious young man, who, upon Mr Rollock's recommendation, was chosen second master of the Colledge. These he exercised that year in the Latine tongue, and the year following prosecuted the studies of the Greek, this being the second class succeeding to Mr Rollock's

Rollock's owen classe. Thair schoole was the same where now the Professor of Humanity teacheth: which continued to be the schools for the Bajan Classe till the year 1602 or thereby: The lower hall was then for the Semibajan Classe, and for the publick meeting of the four classes. The Bachelars met in the chamber above the schole of Humanitie, both the one and the other being then larger. The Magestrands (as now) convened in the high hall; which was also the solemne place of meeting at publick acts, examinations and graduations. The present auditories of the semies and batchelars were employed for chambers, there being none else beside, except the 14 little chambers (now called the Old Reed Chambers), on the north syde of the little close.

1584.

This year fell out to be very troublesome. James Douglas, Earle of Mortoun, late Regent, had been overthrown by his enemies, and brought to his death by the publick executioner at the Cross of Edinburgh. Captain James Stewart, (brother to the Lord Ochiltree), a daring



ring spirit, and principal of Morton's friends, to strengthen their faction, (having banished and forfeited the Hamiltons before), had brought home Esme Stewart, Lord Aubignie in France, cousing-germane of Henry, father to King James VI. He at first was made Earle and thereafter Duke of Lennox. Captain James Stewart was made Chancellor and Earle of Aran; Robert Stewart, (natural son to King James V.), Earle of Orkney; William, Lord Ruthven, (revolted from the Earle of Morton's friendship), Earle of Gowrie; and John, Lord Maxwell, Earle of Morton. The friendship with England and Protestants abroad uphelden by Regent Morton and his friends, grew cold. The French (be Aubignie's means) having great power in the Court of Scotland, be the Guisan agents, had brought the favouers of the true religion to be out of favour. Gowrie, (a zealous Protestant, but a politick head), perceiving matters to goe beyond his intentions, having the King and chief courtiers with him at his house of Ruthven, drew his friends thither, and taking Aran captive, procured Lennox to be commanded back to France. Aran shortly thereafter esca-

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ping, returned to the King, and turned the whole face of affairs to an contrary course, procuring not only the nobility that had been against him to be banished, (namelie, the Erskins and Lyons), and Gowrie to be executed; but such of the ministry as were most zealous, to be confyned or banished. Mr James Lawson, (a great friend of the Colledge,) dyed at London in banishment, to the great grief of all the godly. Mr Balcanquall was banished also. The Library begun be Mr Clement Little, was transported out of Mr James Lawson's house, and delivered to Mr Robert Rollock, who set it up in the Colledge, in the rowme which is now the Bachelars scholes. The Abbey of Pasley be the forfeiture first of the Hamiltons, thereafter of the Erskins, being vaiking at the King's donation, was bestowed upon the Town of Edinburgh, who intended to employ an part thereof for ant œconomy to be kept in the Colledge; but the revolutions of State, which shortly followed, quashed that designe.

1585.

1583.

The plague of pestilence, which had begun in the end of the former year, raged vehemently all this year, so that in May all the schollars were dissipate, and Mr Robert Rollock, with Mr Duncan Narne, second maister, departed offe the towne; yet the Councill vigorously prosecuted the fabrick till the court was inclosed, chusing Andrew Sclater (late Baylie) master of work, and treasurer or collector of the Colledge rents. In the beginning of November followed an great revolution of affairs; for Captain James Stewart, arysing by degrees to immoderate power, (being made Earle of Aran, and Chancelar of Scotland), spared not to tread upon the Nobilitie for having banished all the Hamiltons, Douglasses, Erskins, and Lyons, with their friends. He despised the rest, and ruled all things at his pleasure. The Queen of England, (in whose territories the banished Noblemen lurked) under-  
standing

standing the great hatred born to Aran, procured the rest of the Scots Noblemen (there banished) to be reconciled to the Hamiltons, and be the dealing of Sir Lewes Ballenden of Broughton, Justice-Clerk, Embassadour from Scotland to herself, drew a strong partie to joyne with the banished Lords, who, returning home secretly and joyning with the Earle of Bothwell and Lord Maxwell, (many of their freinds and Aran's enemies flocking together), in the beginning of November, the country gentlemen being cold in assisting Aran, and Mr John Maitlan, Secretary; the Laird of Largo, Comptroller; Sir Walter Stewart, Pryor of Blantyre, and Sir Robert Melvill, prime courtiers, secretly advancing the designe, took the Castle of Sterling, where the King then remained, Aran with some of his complices escaping. In December following, in a Parliament at Lialithgow, was passed the act of general oblivion, and the forfeited Noblemen and gentlemen restored. William Little, (a great friend to the Colledge), was elected Provost of Edinburgh; for Captain James Stewart, to keep the town

at

at his devotion, had caused himself to be elected Provost of the citie, upon the King's letter, (who notwithstanding proved a faithful friend to the town), and Mr William Stewart to be joynt clerk with Mr Alexander Guthrie.

In the end, of this year, the Nationall Covenant was subscribed in the Colledge be Mr Rollock and Mr Narne, maisters of the same, and be Mr John Crage the King's minister, (who had framed the draught thereof), and be Mr James Hamilton, minister, who, during the banishment of Mr Lawson and Mr Balcanquall, was brought in to preach in the citie; to which is prefixd the subscription of on Mr John Gray, who what he was I have not yet learned. An ordinance was also passed, that all who should take degrees in the Colledge sould subscribye the same.

1586.

In the beginning of February, (the fear of the plague being removed), the Maisters and Students of the Colledge returned and prosecuted

ted their courses. Mr Robert Rollock (altho' he still taught a private class) was created Principal of the Colledge 9th February; about the which time, Mr Duncan Narne, second Regent, deceased with great régrate. In whose place succèeded Mr Charles Lumisden, (thereafter minister at Dudinston), bred in St Andrew's under Mr Rollock. About the same tyme, John, Lord Hamilton, (for his elder brother, James, Earle of Aran, being overtaken with phrensie, lived retired), being now restored to his estate, layed claim to the lodging in the Kirk-a-field, which had bene converted and employed for the schools of Philosophie: The debate was put off for a time. On the last of August, priviledge of a month's vacance was granted to the students of the Colledge, which thereafter was enlarged. In the beginning of October, Mr Charles Lumisden dimitting, and it being thought fit that ane third classe should begin, programs were set forth to invitè able spirits to give tryal for two Regents places. After publick dispute for 10 days, be 6 young men, the Judges appoynted be the Provost and Councill,

Councill, declared Mr Adam Colt, (afterwards minister at Inveresk), and Mr Alexander Scrimger, (thereafter minister at Irwin), to be best qualified for the profession of Philosophie, who accordingly were admitted; Mr Colt goeing forward with Mr Lumisdens classe, entring upon the third year of their course; and Mr Scrimger beginning with the new intrants: the other 4 disputants were honorably rewarded for their pains. Richard Lunan, student, was at the same time elected porter of the Colledge: he was afterward minister at

1587.

Mr James Richie, writer, his houses in the Kirk-a-field, and wynd thereof, with the yarde, were purchased to the Colledge. In August, Maister Robert Rollock did laure at the first classe which had passed under his charge in the Colledge of Edinburgh, after every one of them had subscriybed the Covenant. They were to the number of 48, among whom were many able wits, namely, Mr Charles Ferme, Mr Philip

Philip Heslop, Mr Henry Charteris, and Mr Patrick Sands, who were thereafter Regents, and the two last came to be Principals of the Colledge.

After the solemnities of the laureation, the Councill, Ministers and Kirk-session, (be the advice and concurrence of the Presbytry) called Mr Robert Rollock from his Regency to be Professor of Divinity, which profession continued in the person of the Principal of the Colledge to the year 1620.

In October, followed a publick disputation for election of an successor to Mr Robert Rollock in the profession of Philosophie. The four above-named (with some others) gave their tryall, and be the appointed Judges were all 4 approven: Mr Philip Heslop being most approved, was chosen for the charge then vakeing. Mr Rollock also (beside the profession of Divinity) was called to preach on the Sunday morning in the East Kirk of St Giles.

1588.



1688.

Mr Adam Colt's classe, (being the second initiate be Mr Duncan Narne, continued be Mr Charles Lumisden to the end of the second year), was graduat in August, being about the number of 30.

1689.

In January, Mr Charles Ferme, (being approved in the former disputation as second for ability), was elected Regent, to have the charge of the next classe, which was to begin in October following; for, in the year 1685, be reason of the pestilence, there was no new class taken up, and consequently this year, 1689, there was no laureation. He was a man of obscure parentage, but exceedingly pious, industrious and learned. He was thereafter called to the ministry at Frazerburgh in Buchan, where there was ane beginning of ane University, over which he had the charge, and died therein, having bene much persecuted be the Prelats. He was born about Edinburgh, bred up in Mr Alexander Guthrie's familie, and of

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good

good age when he entered to the College. In October, the other two who had bene approven in the disputation 1587, Mr Henry Charteris and Mr Patrick Sands, were elected Regents.

Mr Henry Charteris was put in the charge of the Magistrand Classe, bred up for the first 3 years be Mr Alexander Scrimger, who, for some maleversation in a mutinie of his scholars, was (in a quiet maner) removed be Mr Robert Rollock, Principall. This Mr Henry Charteris was the eldest son of that worthie citizen Henry Charteris, who sundry tymes was Baylie of Edinburgh with great commendation: He was a grandchild of the great (tho' now decayed) house of Kinfaunes, not unlearned, and an great favourer of learning, and advancer of printing. Mr Patrick Sands, (born of an honest familie near to Culros), was set over the Batchelar Classe left be Mr Philip Heslop, who departed to traveile in Germany.

1590.

In Feberuary, the communing betwixt the Lords of Sëssion and Town-councill ended in a contract, whereby the Lords of Session, for the first

first part, the Council of Edinburgh for the second, the Advocats and Clarks of the Signet for the third, each partie advanced a thousand lib., making up a stock of 3000 lib., for the which the Towne-councill obliged themselves to pay 300 lib. a year, towards the maintenance of a Professor of the Laws. Notwithstanding, Mr Adam Newton, Advocat, who first was called to that place, and Sir Adrian Damman, who (upon removal of Mr Adam Newton, as not having the approbation of the Town-councill at his entry) was second in that charge, both of them did only professe Humanitie publicly in the College, without any mention of the Lawes. Mr Adam Newton was the son of Adam Newton, baker, burges of Edinburgh: He was afterwards governour to the much-re-nowned Prince Henry, eldest son to James VI. and was made a Knight Baronett of good revenues in England. Sir Adrian Damman of Bistervell, a subject of the King of Denmark, was orator and agent for the Estates of the Low Countries resident at the Court of Scotland. In August, Mr Henry Charteris laureated the third classe, being only 13 in number.

The

The 20th of July 1589. Considering that the Master of Lyndsey, taksman of the Abbey of Hadinton, with consent of the Prioress thereof, is willing to appropriat the living thereof to the use of the ministrie and schooles, particularly of the burgh of Edinburgh, it is appointed, that William Small, Baylie, the Dean of Guild, John Johnston and John Harlaw, have a care of the said matter for the Town's part. On the 20th of August 1589, the Master of Lyndsey assigns the Good Town to his tak of the Priory of Hadinton for the crop 1588. John Johnstone, Collector, ordained to uplift the said year's duety, paying the Prioress of the first and readiest.

1591.

In August the 4th classe was graduated under the charge of Mr Patrick Sands. This year Mr Adam Colt being called to the ministrie of Borthwick, whence he was transported to Inveresk, (where he died of good age, and much reputation for learning, wisdome and pietie),

Mr

Mr Philip Heslop returning out of Germany, was the second time called to the Regency, and had the charge of Mr Adam Colt's classe.

1592.

Mr Philip Heslop brought the 5th classe to the degree of laureation, about 28 in number.

1593.

The 6th classe, educated under the charge of Mr Charles Ferme, was laureat 12th August, 19 in number. John, Earl of Gowrie, also both defended the Theses, and disputed upon them, and subscribed the Covenant.

Thomas Gilbert, student in the supreme classe, was elected janitor.

7th August. Mr Henry Charteris advanced the 7th classe to the degree of Maister of Arts, to the number of 20. In November, Mr Philip Heslop being called to the ministry at Inperesk, (where he died in few years thereafter), Mr George Robertson, the son of an honest  
burges,

burghes, laureat 1588, was elected Regent to the classe. Mr Philip himself was the son of an sword-dresser, burgesse of Edinburgh, a man of an great spirit for letters, and well seen in the mathematicks. The dearth of years being very great, the Town-Councill supplied the Regents with an honest assistance besyde the ordinary stipends.

1595.

Richard Marchinston, one of the supreme classe, was elected janiter. He was afterward minister at in Cathness.

10th August. The 8th classe, (bred under Mr Philip Heslop, and thereafter under Mr Patrick Sands), was graduated, to the number of 29.

1596.

2d July. Mr George Robertson, Regent of the 9th classe, was the first that published the Theses in print. There were graduat at this time some 24. The Councill, upon the consideration of the encreasing dearth, bestow-  
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ed upon all the Maisters of the College and  
honest extraordinary acknowledgement, as they  
had done 1593.

### 3. September 1596.

There being 4000 merks resting be the neighbours; taksmen of the coining-house, appoynted be the contract for bigging of an kirk; it is ordained that Richard Dobie uplift the same, and that it be employed for bigging an kirk in the Kirk of Field, and to no other use.

### 1597.

30th July. The 10th classe, bred be Mr Charles Ferme, was graduated. They were about 34.

Robert Ker, Lord Newbattle, afterward Earle of Lothian, acted in the disputation, and subscribed the Covenant. In October, Mr Patrick Sands goeing to traveile in attendence of the Lord Newbattle, Mr William Crage, son to Mr John Crage, the King's minister, a very able and gracious young man, (laureat 1593),  
upon

upon Mr Robert Rollock's recommendation, was admitted Regent of his classe to the third year of their course. In December began the private Profession of Humanity. The Lords of Session, the Town-Councill, with the Advocats and Writers, *anno* 1590, had mortified the sune of 3000 lib. as an stock for maintenance of an Professor of the Lawes in the College. Mr Adam Newton, (who first had that charge), albeit the son of an burges, yet neglected the Town-Councill in his entrie; for which cause, 19th January 1594, he was discharged to teach in the College. Sir Adrian Damman, Orator for the States General of the Low Countries, was, be consent of the three parties, substituted in his place. Both of them taught only Humanity publickly. Sir Adrian being thereafter withdrawen be greater effairs, the three parties agreed be ane new contract, that the annuals of 2000 lib. of the stock should be employed for the maintenance of 6 bursars, (50 merks at that time being esteemed a competent supplie for entertainment of an ordinary schollar); and the annuall of the other 1000 lib.

was



was allotted for the ordinary stepend of an private Professor of Humanity. The other four Regents at that time having no more but 100 libs. *p. ann.* a-piece. It was agreed also, that this Professor of Humanity should be chosen by 6 Comissionars, whereof 2 for the Lords of Session, 2 for the Town-councill, 1 for the Advocats, and 1 for the Writers to the Signet, using the advice of the Principall.

Mr John Ray (born in Angus) altho' graduated at the last laureation, yet being well stept in age, and having been employed in diverse private charges before his coming to the Colledge; and thereby well seen in Humanity; and at that time being in the family of Mr Alexander Guthry, Town-clerke, attending his son, was, by comune consent, elected Professor of Humanity. He taught at first in one of the old chambers.

Thereafter the lower schoole in the south jambe was appointed for the Humanity, being somewhat larger then it is now. The lower hall appoynted for the Bajans; and the chamber on the north of it for the Semibajans. Mr

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John

John Ray oftentimes read Humanity in publick, beside the private profession.

1598.

In January, Mr George Robertson being called to the ministry of the Town, (where he lived not long), after some days disputation for tryall, Mr John Adamson, son to Henry Adamson, Provost of Perth, was most approven, and elected Regent to his classe, they being in the second year of their cownse.

He had been laureat the Lambmass before, 1597. Mr James Knox, who in the same disputation had given great satisfaction to the judges, was be them recommended to the Council, and accordingly elected to succeed to Mr Charles Ferme, who then had a call to the ministry at Frazersburgh: To the which he removed the next winter, Mr James succeeding in his charge.

In May, Robert Gilmor, bursar, student in the supreme classe, was admitted Janitor of the College: He was thereafter minister at Calder Cleir.

29th

29th July, the 11th classe was laureat under the charge of Mr Henry Charteris, they being about 32, among whom was

At the same time, Mr James Bannatine, brother to Mr Patrick Bannatine, Justice-Clark depute, left be testament 100 merks to the Colledge. This was the first private benevolence bestowed, in so long a time, upon so good a work. Mr Murehead admitted bursar for the Advocats and Writers.

1599.

This year began with incomparable damage to the new University, deprived of that gracious man Mr Robert Rollock, Principall of the Colledge, and minister of the city, upon the 8th day of February. He was born in Sterlingshire, *anno* 1555, of an honest familie, being second son to Mr David Rollock of Powhouse, (a vertuous gentleman), be Marion Levistoun, daughter to Hary Levistoun of Westquarter, his wife. He was descended of the ancient Barons of Dunerub, now dignified with the title of Lord Rollo. His elder brother David transmitted the estate of Powhouse

to

to his posteritie, his younger brother Mr Thomas Rollock, (and Advocat in the Supreme Courts), was father to Mr Hary Rollock, minister of the Kirk of Edinburgh, who died lately with much regrave. He was bred in the Latin tongue in the school of Stirling, under the care of Mr. Thomas Buchanan, (brother's son to the famous Mr George Buchanan): thereafter in the old Colledge at St Andrew's, he studied Philosophie. His first imployment was the Profession of Humanity to an private classe in the same Colledge. Thereafter he was Regent of an Philosophie classe in the same be the space of 4 years, which being laureat, (such was the estimation of his learning, industrie and pietie), that the Magistrates and Ministers of Edinburgh set their eyes upon him, to undertake the charge of their Colledge, the priviledge whereof by patent they had lately obtained from King James VI.

He began to teach Philosophy therein *anno* 1583, and laureat the first classe *anno* 1587. He was of eminent knowledge in the dogmatick philosophie of Aristotle, (the scholastick itch of disputing all things little prevailing with

with the masculine wits of that age). He esteemed also much of Ramus his Dialectick, and hardly any man hath made better use thereof. After he had laureat the first classe, he betook himself to the general inspection of the Colledge, under the title of Principall and Rector. Sustaining also the Profession of Divinity, not only to the students of philosophy, but especially to the young divines aiming at the ministry. Besides these charges, he preached weekly on the Sabbath mornings in the East Kirk of St Giles; and the two last years of his life he bare the whole burthen of one of the 8 ministers of the citie.

In the charge of Principall he was extraordinarily painfull, privatly visiting the philosophy classes, and trying their dilligence and proficiencie; and with most pithy exhortans, setting them on to vertue and pietie. Publicly every Wednesday afternoon he read divinity both to the philosophic classes and young divines, taking also an publick account of the former anent their knowledge of that which had been taught the week before; after the prælection was ended, the students of Divinity

nity dismissed, he proceeded to the exercise of discipline toward the philosophic classes, chastizing faults of publick animadversion; wherein such was the grace of God in his servant, he acted and prevailed more by grave and pithy admonitions and holy rebukes, then by the rod, seldom and not without weighty consideration falling thereupon. In both kinds he was so powerful, that he either awed or allured the minds of all the students to the love of pietie and true vertue; and even when he inflicted sharp punishments, he did it with such conviction, that he was not only hated of none, but beloved of all. He had also incredible dexterity in framing the spirits of the young divines to the pastorall charge, and had for the space of 12 years the most flourishing seminary of that kind which was known in that age. In the ministeriall charge, such was his holy eloquence, voyd of affectation, such powerfull evidence and demonstration of the Spirit, that he was equally profitable to the judicious and to the ignorant hearers, equally powerfull in informing the mind with light of knowledge, beating down the stubborn hearts  
of

of the hardened in wickedness, lifting up the broken spirits of the humbled, and inflaming the affections of all with the zeal of true godlyness. So great varietie of employments, and his own extreme painfullness, in short time broke the strength of his body, *anno* 1596. He was sore afflicted with the gravel, having the beginnings of an fatal confirmed stone, at which time the unhappy tumult upon the day of December, cunningly stirred up be some crafty courtiers for their own ends against the Octavians, and be some enemies of all godlyness, although acted by the simplicities of the best affected, did exceedingly irritate King James against the godly professors, the maine authors of the tumult being chiefe incendiaries of the King's wrath. The ministers of Edinburgh were banished; the most eminent professors fined and confined, and the session removed to Leith, a plot being cunningly contrived, and narrowly missing the performance, for ransacking the town by the Border thieves, who were secretly brought into the Linkes of Leith. None other willing or daring to appear in this breach, grave and wise

Henry

Henry Nibet, Provost, and godly Mr Rollock, so prevailed with the King, that at length he was reconciled to the Town of Edinburgh, and suffered their Ministers to return.

The next year Mr Rollock was elected Moderator of the Generall Assembly, holden at Dundee, wherein the King was present in person. The godly man acted with much dexteritie and calmness. Howsoever the purposes were wrought so deep beneath ground, that the effects thereof in few years after his death fell out to be far contrary to his thoughts. The maine result was the appoynting of an commission of ministers to deal in the affairs of the kirk in the intervall of synods, and to be comptable to the next Generall Assembly. The good, honest and holy man, with some few like to him, knowing nothing of the grand designe, (the reviving of the hierarchicall power), was one of the Commission. Anno 1598, in the winter, he felt a continuall decay of his naturall strength, which at length forced him to keep howse. Sir William Scot of Elie, one of the Clerks of Session, an entire freind to Mr Rollock, persuaded him to remove  
to



to his lodging over against the long plain-stones, now belonging to Hopeton, for the benefit of free air.

Within few days, the paine of the confirmed stone afflicted him so sore, that he was forced to keep bed, and to resolve upon his departure. The time of expectation whereof he spent in most heavenly meditations when he was private, and most pithie exhortations to godliness unto all who visited him. Seldome did he admit any mention of worldly businesses, except that he gave wholesome counsells to his collegs, the Regents, anent the government of the Colledge; and recommended the care thereof most effectually to the Council of the City, intimating to them for his successor Mr Henry Charteris, being then eldest Regent, a grave godly man, and of eminent learning. The care of his funerall he comitted to his two intimate freinds, William Litle of Upper Libberton, Old Provost, and Mr William Scot of Elie, Clerk to the Lords of Session. After long conflict of sickness, he fell into a calme quiet; and being free of all pangs, only breathing out heavenly meditations, he pleasantly yeilded up his soul to  
G Christ,

Christ, 8th January 1599, as we now account, or 98, as the style of that time did run. He was buried upon the 10th day of that same moneth with great solemnitie; there being an incredible confluence of all ranks of people, with such expressions of sorrow as had not been usuall in many years before.

About the year 1589, he took to wife Helen Baron, daughter to the Laird of Kinnarde in Fife, who, after ten years barrenness, was conceived of an daughter a little before his death; which made the same more to be regrated: as being taken away in the flower of his age, (ha-not compleated 44 years), and before he had made any purchase for his wife and child, to be left an orphan before its birth: Such was his abstractness from the cares of the things of this life. To make up this defect, the Council of the City, upon consideration of his faithfull and stedable service, upon the 15th of January thereafter, appoynted to his widow an pension of 100 merks a-year, for 5 years ensuing, and the sum of 1000 merks of portion for his post-hume daughter Jean Rollock; for whose more honest maintenance, abulzement and breeding, they,

they, upon the 22d of February 1611, mortifie an new donative of 100 merks yearly till the time of her marriage. She thereafter was married upon Mr Robert Balcanquall, minister at Tranent, son to Mr Walter.

He had born the principall charge of the Colledge from October 1583 to his death, some 15 years and 4 months, 11 whereof he spent in teaching Divinity, and preaching the Gospel. He wrote the treatises, *De Fœdere et Sacramentis*, *De Vocatione Efficaci*, *De Providentia Dei*, *De Justificatione*, *De Excommunicatione*. These, for the most part, he taught in the Magistrand Hall, upon the Sundays, after the last sermon, till such time as the too great frequencie of auditors made him to chuse another time. On the week days, in the same place, he taught *Commentarios in Epistolas Pauli ad Romanos, ad Ephesios, ad Thessalonicenses, ad Philemonem, ad Colossenses, ad Galatas, ad Hebræos, in Evangelium Joannis, in 15 Psalmos Selectos, in Danielelem*. He begun also the Commentary on Peter, absolving the two first chapters; which Commentary was learnedly followed forth upon both the Epistles by his successor Mr Henry Charteris.

14th February following, the Town-Council, remembering Mr Rollock's recommendation immediately before his death, of Mr Henry Charteris, (who now had regented almost 10 years), as most fit to succeed to him, elected him to be Principal of the Colledge. His class vaking, a publick dispute was indicted by program. Two compeared for tryal, Mr Robert Scot, laureat *anno* 1597, and Mr Andrew Young, born of mean parents nigh to Jedburgh, laureat *anno* 1598, and at that same time entered Regent of an Philosophie Classe in Aberdeen. Both were well approven. The judges, for diverse respects, chose Mr Robert Scot for the presently vaking charge. Mr Andrew Young, besides an honorary for his pains, was appointed to succeed to the next decedent. At the same time, Mr Charles Ferme being removed to Fraserburgh, Mr James Knox succeeded to him according to the former appointment.

28th July, Mr William Crage advanced the 12th classe to the magisteriall honour, the number being 34.

15th

15th January 1599.

The Councill considering the good deservings of Mr Robert Rollock, late Principall, Master of the College, appoynts to Helen Barron, his widow ane pension of 100 merks *p. annum*, for 5 yeers, and to Jean Rollock, his only daughter, at her mariage, 1000 merks for her portion.

JOHN JACKSON, *Treasurer*.

1600.

29th July, the 13th class, under the charge of Mr John Adamson, was graduated, some 32.

Whereas the students of the Colledge before this time had their place for hearing the Word on the Sabbaths, in the East Kirk of St Giles, 10th December this year, the Council, considering that the place was too strait for so great a number, appoynted the east loft of the Trinity Colledge Kirk for their use, till such time as a more commodious place should be found out for that use.

5th

5th November 1600.

Nathaniel Black admitted bursar, at the presentation of James, Lord Lindsey of the Byres, according to the contract of                      betwixt him and the Good Town, ordaining 80 lib. *per ann.* to be payed to him out of the rents of the Kirk of Carraile pertaining to the Good Town.

1601.

30th July. The 14th class to the number of 20 were laureat, under the charge of Mr James Knox. Whereas the Principal's ordinary stipend had only been 400 merks in times by-past, this year, 16th of September, it was augmented to 600 merks.

In December following, Mr William Crage dimitted his charge and went to France, where he was elected Professor of Divinity in the Colledge of Saumure, in the which profession he died not many years after with much re-grate: returning home to Scotland, he died in in his own house in Blackfriars Wynd. Mr Andrew Young, upon his dimission, was called from Aberdeen, and set over the charge of the class left by him.

1602.

1602.

22d February. Mr Robert Scott advanced the 15th class to the degree of Maisters of Arts, being about 32 in number.

29th September 1602.

David Thomson, son to Richard Thomson, minister at Ratho, admitted bursar, by presentation of my Lord Lyndsey, in place of J. Ard, and son to William Ard, minister, to be payed forth of the rents of the Kirk of Carraile.

1603.

In the beginning of January, Mr Robert Scot dimitted his Regency, being called to the ministerial charge in the town of Glasgow. Programs being set forth, four competitors appear, Mr James Reid, Mr David Monro, Mr Alexander Sommervail, and Mr John Douglass, brother to the Lord Torthorwald; he was laureat 1601, Mr James Reid 1600, the other two 1602. Mr James Reid was unquestionably the ablest of the four, and preferred to the vakaing charge.

Mr

Mr David Monro being much favoured by Mr William Scot of Ely, and earnestly recommended to the Council in June 1604, was appointed to succeed to Mr John Adamson, removing, upon being called to the ministry at North-Berwick.

Mr Alexander Somervale was thereafter a very godly and edifying preacher, and did minister at Dolphinton.

Mr John Douglas, (after he had spent some years in preaching to a Scottish regiment in the Netherlands), *anno* 1612, was made minister at St Andrew's, and created Doctor of Divinity. Thence he was transported to Carale, and died there in few years. 29th July, Mr Andrew Young's disciples, being the 16th class, and about 23 in number, were manumitted with the magisterial title.

1604.

The plague which had broken forth in the end of the former year, raged very vehemently, so that Mr John Adamson was forced to prevent the ordinary time of laureation, (the students being dissipated about the 20th of May), by admitting



mitting his disciples of the 17th class to the number of 25, to the degree of Maisters, without particular examination, only sustaining the Theses publickly upon the 28th of May.

The manner of the tryal of the Students of Philosophy during their course, observed from the first times, is this : The intrants to the Bajan Class in the beginning of November, gave their tryall by an publick theam prescribed to them in Scottish, in the common hall, by the Principal, or, in his absence, by the oldest Regent, a little before nine o'clock : after the reading of it, they are separated as under ; and, (the rest of the Regents attending by turns, except he whose disciples they are), in presence of the attending maisters, turn it in Latin, and write it over in a fair hand, giving it up to the Regent attending for the time before twelve, or thereby, subscribing their own name, and expressing the name of the maister by whome they were trained up in the Latin. Att four o'clock they meet again in the common hall, the Principal and Regents being present, where each one, as he is called upon, readeth the Latin version publickly, (one of the Regents look-

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ing on), and returneth the paper, which is perused by the Principal and Regents, as they think good. If any of the number be found so badly grounded in the Latin, that there is no hope of his profiting, he is admonished to return to the study of the Latin tongue untill he be more able. The next day a Latin theam is given, and being turned in Greek by the Semibajan Class, is publicly heard in the same manner.

The third day, in the same manner, a part of some Latin or Greek author is propounded to the Bachelor Class, to be analysed logically, and the account taken in the same manner. The Semibajans at their entry, (which is on the first of October), take some days for repetition, and thereafter are publicly examined in the publick hall, be the Magistrand and Bachelor Regents, and the Professor of Humanity. The elder of the Philosophy Regents interrogating Ramus Dialectick, and the compoud of Ars Syllogistica; the second examining the Greek Poets, the Humanist the Greek prose, both so much as was taught, and what by private industry every one hath added.

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After the closing of this tryal, the Bachelars newly entered are examined by the Magistrand, Semi and Bajand Regents : The oldest of them interrogating Porphyry and the Categories ; the second *περί Ἐκτακτικῶν* and the Priors ; The youngest the Topicks, Sophisticks, and Ramus. Lastly, The Magistrands are examined by the other three Philosophy Regents, the eldest taking account of the comune part of Logick, so called : the next of the Demonstration : the last, of the Topicks, Sophisticks and Ramus : for the first turn again, the eldest interrogating the Acromatical Books de Principiis : The next the rest of the Acroasis : The third the Ethicks. Such of every class as are absent in the first examination, are called to account in the second, which followeth in few days after the closing of the first tryal of the Magistrand Class ; and if any have withdrawen themselves from both these tryals, they are called to an sharp account either in the publick hall or private school, as is thought most expedient, in a third examination. The Magistrands before the middle of July give up their names for tryal in the publick hall by the  
other

other three Philosophy Regents, and Regent of Humanity: for the first turn, the eldest taketh account of the general part of the Logicks: The next, of the Demonstration: The third, of Topicks, Sophisticks, and Ramus: The Humanist of the Ethicks. In the second turn, the eldest examineth the Acroamaticks: The next *De Cælo* and Astronomy: The third *De Ortu*, and the Meteors: The Humanist *De Anima*. The night before the publick disputation on the Theses, they convene before the Principal and whole Regents, where they first subscribe the Confession of Faith, next a solemn engagement to be duetifull to the Colledge, and Masters thereof, whence they have had their breeding. Thereafter the Principal, knowing that every one hath reported testimonies of performance of all dueties, he taketh the report of the 5 Regents of every one's cariage and abilitie in particular, and according to their deservings, enrolleth their names, being distinguished in certain ranks accordingly as they are judged of more or lesse worth; some being exortes before all the circles; some in the first circle; some annexed thereto; some in the second

cond circle; the remainder in a line, whose names are thought fittest to be spared in publick calling upon them. The primitive custom was, that immediately before the act of graduation in the publick assembly of the University, the candidates were, by publick naming of them, called in according to these distinct ranks, to an eminent place before the Principal, from whom they received the degree by solemn ceremonie. Diverse of good note, thereafter, being dissatisfied with so publick notice of their childrens weakness, procured the laying aside of the circulation from the year 1631 to the year 1643, at which time it was revived in part, the candidates being called in according to the ranks above named, the night before the solemn disputation, in the higher hall, only in presence of the Town-Council, the Ministers and Maisters of the Colledge. The publick disputation wont to be acted in the kirk called the Trinity Colledge: Thereafter in the Grayfriars; and of late, since the 1633 year of God, in the lower great hall of the Colledge; and *anno* 1655, in the Lady Yester's

Yester's Kirk, and alwayes since either in the great hall or in the said kirk.

The Session ordinarily being sitting at the time of the graduation, the time of the act was Monday, both before and after noon; because the Chancellor, and other Privy Councillars, the Thesaurer and Lords of Exchequer, with the Lords of Session, Advocats and Clerks, having no meeting upon that day, might attend the dyets thereof, and used to keep it with great frequency. The disputation being ended about 6 o'clock at night, the Primar calling the candidates before him, after a short exhortation to an vertuouse and pious life, performeth the ceremony, by imposition of an bonnet (the badge of manumission) upon the head of every one of the candidats; and then one of their number, in a short speech, giveth thanks to the assembly, and dismisseth them. The engagement to duetifullness towards the Colledge was first subscryved by the candidats this year, 1604, and thereafter still continued.

Mr John Adamson had been called to the kirk of North Berwick, and diverse times had preached there after his admission: whereupon,  
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he dimitting his Regency, Mr David Menro (of whom we spoke before) was elected to be his successor; yet no new class did enter till October 1605, for fear of the plague, which increased all that summer, and the beginning of the next winter.

1605.

The plague much relenting, the other classes returned to their wonted frequencie, only no Bajans conveened all that year, so that Mr David Monro was forced to attend another year.

3d Aprile, James Shaw, student in the highest class, was admitted Porter of the Colledge.

27th July, the 18th class (bred under Mr James Knox) was laureat, to the number of 24. Mr James himself being called to the ministeriall charge of the kirk of Kelso, dimitted his Regencie. Mr David Monro heerupon, at the next meeting of the Colledge, October 1605, took the charge of the new intrant class.

6th December 1605.

James Knox, presented be my Lord Lynlsey to an bursary, vacant be absence of Nathaniel Black

**Black.** William Douglass admitted bursar, upon the Lord Lyndsey's presentation.

1606.

Upon the last day of June, Mr James Reid advanced the 19th class (28 in number) to the degree of Maister of Arts. In the vacancie following, Mr Alexander Home dimitting the charge of the High Schoole, (which he had borne 10 years, with great commendation of the trulie learned); and in October, Mr John Ray, who had been Professor of Humanity some more, than 8 years and an half in the Colledge, was transported from thence to the Gramar Schoole, wherein he continued till February 1630, almost 25 years. Dureing his profession in the Colledge, there fell out an controversie betwext him and the Philosophie Regents; for when he sought to have precedencie before such Regents of the Philosophie classes as entered after him, they answered, that the profession of Humanitie was only preparatory to Philosophy, and inferiour thereto in dignitie. He having enough to say for the excellency and worth of Humanity, the matter was so composed,



composed, that always 2 of the Philosophers should have precedency before him, and he take the middle place before the other two. The condition was embraced by all, except Mr James Reid, who protested against it; obeying so long as he was youngest Regent, (because he ceded to Mr Andrew Young), but when Mr John Adamson removed, he took the third place, next Mr Andrew Young. This debate had no place thereafter before the year 1625, that the same was renewed, of which in the own place. The Lords of Session, Town-Council, Advocats and Clerks, elected Mr Blase Colt successor to Mr John Ray in the profession of Humanity. He was laureat 1603, being younger son to Mr Olivar Colt, Advocat, a young man well seen in the Latin, and no less in the Greek tongue. I find of no competition he had of any others for the charge.

1607.

The 20th class, (bred under Mr Andrew Young), July 25th, were manumitted with the magisteriall dignity, some 27 in number.

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In October, Mr David Monro dimitted his charge: his scholars having passed two years of their course, were not thought fit to be trusted to an young man unexperimanted. It seemed more safe that Mr Andrew Young should go forward with them, and the new intrants take their hazard of such as the trial appoynted should prompt for them.

At the time appointed by the program, compeired 3 competitors, Mr Matthew Crauford, son to the Laird of Lefnoris; Mr James Fairly, the son of an honest burgess; and Mr William King, son to a north country gentleman, who marring a sister of Mr Alexander King, Advocat, had settled himself in Edinburgh, attending the laws. The first (laureat 1606) had many outward things to commend him. The other two were newly past their degrees at Lambmass, neither of them exceeding 19 years of age, yet of good able spirits. After the disputation, the judges were constrained to rest upon them; and with much uncertainty whether of the two should be preferred, the debate standing in equality of voices: At length, both being equally favoured, it was thought fit.

fit to call for Mr Thomas Nicolson younger, (son to Mr John Nicolson), an able spirit, newly returned from his travels, and to give him the casting vote, whereby Mr James Fairly was preferred, and Mr William King recommended by the judges to the Council, for the first occasion of advancement, which even then was at hand; for, by reason of the plague, no new intrants had given their names to the Colledge at Michaelmas 1604, so that, at Michaelmas 1608, the new entering class was to be destitute of an Regent, there being only three Professors of Philosophie ever since the departure of Mr John Adamson, May 1604, till October 1608, at which time Mr William King entered to the charge.

23d December 1607, the executors of William Couper, tailer, burges of the city, delivered to the Thesaurer, Thomas Speir, 100 merks, for the help of maintenance of poor scholars in the Colledge.

1608.

Although (for the reason newly spoken of) there were no candidats to be graduated, yet this was a most flourishing time of the Unversitie,

sitie, the present Regents, Mr Andrew Young, Mr James Réid, Mr James Fairly, and Mr William King, being both able and painfull; and withall they did not change for a long time thereafter, which did conciliat much authority to them throw their long experience, added to their knowledge. The country likeways at this time having a deep calme of peace, swimmèd in plenty of all things, and many great occasions of encouragement were set before the followers of learning.

6th January 1608, James Eason, presented bursar, by my Lord Lyndsey.

6th January, Mr Alexander Douglass (laureat *anno* 1607) was made porter of the Colledge, in place of Mr James Hall, called from thence to the ministry at

Before the dimission of the Colledge, Mr William King was admitted, and declared Regent of the next entering class. Towards the end of this year, the patrimony of the Colledge received an remarkable augmentation. At the first foundation it had no revenues, except the Archdeanry of Lothian, (called the Archdeanry of St Andrew's be-south Forth), consisting in the

the vicarage and parsonage teinds of the kirk of Curry; and the rents of the provestrie of the Collegiat Kirk-a-field, consisting most part in ground-annuals, payed out of sundry lodgings in the town; together with the vicarage of Kirk-Levingston, and the vicarage and parsonage teinds of Kirkurde. The first accession was of 3000 lib. contributed by the Lords of Session, Clerks of the Signet, and Town-Council, for the stipend of an Professor of the Laws at first. Two little additions also by James Bannatyne and William Cowper.

*Anno* 1589, James, Maister of Lindsay, (a pious and generous Nobleman), being tacksmen of the Nunry of Hadinton, for payment of an small revenue to an titular prioress, thinking it more convenient to employ such an ecclesiasticall benefice for the advancement of learning, at first assigned the whole rents of the crop 1588 to the Town of Edinburgh, for the use of the Colledge; which was lifted by John Johnston, collector for the University. At length, about the beginning of the year 1600, the same James Lyndsay, (being then Lord Lindsay of the Byres), passed an contract with

with the Council of Edinburgh, mortifying 80 lbs. be year, out of the teinds of Carraile in Fife, belonging to the Pryory of Hadinton, for the maintenance of 2 bursars in the Colledge. This continued some 8 or 9 years thereafter, after which time the Lord Binning having allyed his daughter to that familie, and having great power in the State and Session, (being then Clerk of the Register), caused the said mortification made to the Colledge of Edinburgh, and another to the New Colledge at St. Andrew's, to be reduced and annulled be an sentence of the Lords of Session. This year 1608, Mr Walter Balcanquall, (who had had great influence upon the foundation of the Colledge), and Mr John Hall, a great favourer thereof, dealt with the other Ministry of the City, and with the Kirk-Session, that seeing the Citie, being at that time impoverished by the late pestilence, and other publick occasions, was not able to augment the Colledge revenues, and the kirk thesaury had some good store of moneys, the sum of 8100 lbs., which then was lying in the hands of the kirk-thesaurer, should be employed for the augmentation of the stipends

pendis of the Maisters of the Colledge; and, accordingly, by contract, 16th December 1608, this sum was advanced by the kirk-session of Edinburgh, to the Council thereof, for the which they contracted, to pay to the Colledge for augmentation of the Maisters stipends in all time coming an yearly annualrent of 1000 merks; for which cause the Council granted to the kirk-session, that thereafter the Ministers, in the name of the session, shall have joynt vote with them in electing the Principals, Maisters and Regents of the Colledge: And lest the Council, (notwithstanding the present condition of the publick revenues of the City), should seem to be behind in so pious a work, after conference with the ministers, they resolved to Dote and mortifie for their part the publick mortcloaths for the augmentation of the stipends of the said Maisters of the Colledge, which was concluded and enacted in Council 22d February 1609 following.

1609.

15th February, an act was past for augmenting some of the Maisters stipends. Mr Henry Charteris,

Charteris, Principal, who before had only 400 libs. was augmented an 100 libs. more, makeing up 500 libs. The Regents before that time had only 100 libs. a-year; now the two eldest Regents, Mr Andrew Young, and Mr James Reid, were augmented either of them with 100 merks, making up to either of them 250 merks.

27th July, Mr Andrew Young's disciples (being the 21st class, about 33 in number) were advanced to the magisterial degree.

1610.

28th July, the 22d class, (under the charge of Mr James Reid), to the number of 26, were graduated in the solemn manner; William Ker, Maister of Roxburgh, son to Robert, then Lord, thereafter Earle of Roxburgh, acting with the rest in all the tryals and disputations. He was a nobleman of an excellent spirit: He died in few years thereafter, being at his travels in France.

Thought expedient to accept the offer made be Alceson Wilson, relict of Umquyll Alexander  
Lyndsey,



Lyndsey, of the sum of 3000 merks, for 12 *per cent.* to be payed to her yearly during her lifetime, and thereafter 2000 merks thereof to be employed for maintenance of two bursars in the Colledge.

1611.

The beginning of this year appeared dismal to the Maisters of the Colledge ; for Mr Andrew Young for many months before had been afflicted with an lingering and scarcely knowen disease, and so weakened thereby, that he was forced to entrust the attendance of his scholars to Mr Andrew Stevenson, who had been laureat under his charge at Lambmas 1609. In the end of the last year 1610, the disease seeming to be desperate, programs were set forth to invite such as aimed at the profession of Philosophy, to give their names for tryal. At the appointed day, appeared 3 ; Mr Andrew Stevenson, spoken of before, (son to Andrew Stevenson, an honest burges, of an senatorian family); Mr Robert Burnet, son to Burnet of Barns, in Tweddale, both laureat at Lambmas 1609 ; and Mr James Ker, son to the

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Laird of Linton, in laureat *anno* 1610. The youngnes of their faces at first procured some delay, and a new program, in expectation of more competitors; but none other appearing, (except some who did not please the Council and Judges), the disputation and other tryals went on. Mr Andrew Stevenson was most approven by the Judges, and elected by the Council, with *proviso*, that if Mr Andrew Young should recover, he should recede and suffer him to enter again to his charge, which fell out accordingly.

Of Mr Robert Burnet we have occasion to speak anone. Mr James Ker within few years was called to an Regent's charge in St Leonard's Colledge at St Andrew's, where, (after 3 years spent with much approbation), he died of an hectick fever *anno* 1617. Scarcely was Mr Andrew Stevenson entered the Chair, when another fell to vake by the untimely death of Mr Blase Colt, Professor of Humanity, a young man of rich endowments in that facultie, and of a very debonaire inclination. His elder brother Mr Olivar Colt, who being laureat 1597, had spent his time in the study and practice of  
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the laws, and had been an Advocate for many years, wearyed of that employment, and aiming at the ministry, embraced his brother's charge, and was unanimously received therein.

27th July. Mr James Fairly advanced the 23d class, bred under his charge, (to the number of 22), to the magisterial honour.

In the vacance following, Mr Andrew Young, recovering of his long sickness, was reponed to his former charge of his own class, Mr Andrew Stevenson returning to his private studies for a time. In the end of November, Mr Oliver Colt dimitted his Regency, being called to the ministry at Holyroodhouse, whence he was transplanted shortly thereafter to the kirk of Foulden, in the Mers, where he died *anno* with much commendation. Programs being sent abroad to invite young men to tryal, compeered competitors; Mr Robert Burnet, named before; Mr Galbreath, son to Valentin Galbreath, burges of the City. Both being well approven by the judges, and equally favoured, the matter being referred to the determination of an lot, Mr Robert Burnet was preferred. Mr Galbreath thereafter was advanced

vanced in France to the Profession of Humanity in the Colledge of

1612.

The beginning of this year renewed the old debate, moved *anno* 1588 by John, Lord (afterwards Marques of) Hamilton, and thereafter insisted upon by the instigation of his friends *anno* 1588 and 1602, for repossession of Hamilton's Lodging, employed for the schools of the University. But the good old Nobleman was easily laid of such an motion. His son James, 2d Marques of Hamilton, being of a more sharp, though not so generous temper, having the Lord Binning and other strong freinds on the Session, pursued the action with great animositie. The Advocats for the City assured the Council and Maisters of the Colledge, that by law he could not be repossessed in that which had been employed to an religious use. Notwithstanding, the Lords of Session found by their sentence, that, however the place could no mare be returned from the present use, yet the Marquess, who had been reponed by the act of oblivion against the sentence

tence of forfeiture, had right to exact the damage and interesse suffered by want of that lodging; most part being perswaded, that so honourable a personage would never admit into his thoughts to empoverish the patrimony of the young University, which had been so great an ornament, and so fruitfull an instrument of so much good to the whole nation, but rather accept of some honourable acknowledgement of his magnificence, in bestowing upon the Colledge an honest residence for the Muses. Neither was the Council averse from tendering as much of this kind as could in reason be expected, it being offered to put up above the great gate of the Colledge an large compartment, containing in great volume the whole achievement of the House of Hamilton, with an inscription in memory of the gift; and with all, to give to the Marques and his heirs the honour of presentation of 2 bursars, to be maintained in the Colledge, and some other like priviledges. All these were refused, the only satisfaction accepted being the sum of 3000 libas., represented at the term of Whitsunday 1613, a small pittance for so great a Peer, though

though very heavy both to the City and Colledge, as matters then stood. And beside all this, the matter seemed the more odious, that the young Marques bestowed the same sum upon Sir Robert Dalyell, (thereafter Earle of Carnwath), a young man of a remarkably leud conversation, but too familiar with the Marques. Notwithstanding, the good hand of the Lord favouring the honourable enterpryse of the Citie, the patrimony of the Colledge in one of many years thereafter received an greater accession then had accressed to it during all the 30 years before.

19th June, Mr Alexander Douglass being called to the ministry of the Gospel at Whitingem, (wherein he died *anno* 165 ), William Watson, student in the Supreme Class, was elected Porter of the Colledge.

25th July. The 24th class, to the number of 24, bred under Mr William King, were solemnly laureat.

1613.

In the month of July, Charles Shearar, dwelling at Dort in Holland, mortified and delivered  
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to the Thesaurar of the Citie, for the use of the Maisters and Regents of the Colledge, the sum of 500 merks; reserving the annuals thereof for some time to himself and his freinds.

31st July. The 25th class, under Mr Andrew Young, received the Magisteriall degree, some 31 in number.

1614.

In May this year, I find the first visitation of the Colledge upon the place; the visitors commissionat being 16 of the Town-Council, the 5 present Ministers, and 3 Advocats Assessors. The main busieness of their meeting was the amplifieing of the fabrick, the Magistrand and Bajan Hall being either of them too strait for the publick meeting of all the 5 classes and students of Divinity.

30th July, Mr James Reid brought the 26th class (about 28 in number) to the solemne degree of Maisters of Arts.

1615.

22d July. The 27th class, under the charge of Mr James Fairly, were promoted to the magisteriall degree, 34 in number.

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John Stewart of Traquare (now Earle) who thereafter was Great Treasurer of Scotland, acted in the disputation, sustaining with his disciples before noon, and impugning the theses in the afternoon.

1616.

23d February. The result of the consultation for amplifying the fabrick of the Colledge was, that ane commune hall for publick assemblies and acts, with an hall for keeping œconomy above it, should be built, 120 foot long, and 30 foot broad. The work was begun immediatly, and vigorously prosecuted, except so much as the King's entrie the year following retarded it in a part.

27th July. The 28th class, trained up by Mr William King, some 27 in number, were solemnly graduated.

John Campbell, (then appearant Laird of Lawers), afterwards Earle of Lowdon, and Great Chancellor of Scotland, bare himself with much commendation, both in propugning and impugning the theses.

1617.



1617.

This year is very famous, in respect of that Royal visite made by King James VI. in his own person, to this his native and ancient kingdom, and the Parliament holden by his Majesty at Edinburgh. As all the parts of the country where his Majesty did come, and all ranks of people improved their abilities to the utmost to do him honour ; so the City of Edinburgh was no more in place above the rest of the kingdom, then in zealous demonstration of duety to their Sovereigne, in which the University was not the smallest part. Some monuments remain to this day in print.

The sitting of the Parliament, and other celebrities, forcing the dissipation of the students, the laureation was anticipated ; Mr. Andrew Young advancing to the maigisteriall degree the 29th, and greatest class that before that day had been known in Scotland, some 46 in number, upon the 29th of June.

The King's Majesty had an earnest desire to honour the Colledge with his presence, and hearing an publick disputation in Philosophy ;

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but the multitude of busieness distracting him all the time he was at Holyroodhouse, it pleased his Majesty to appoint the Maisters of the Colledge to attend him at Sterling, the 29th day of July, where, in the Royal Chapel, his Majesty, with the flower of the Nobility, and many of the most learned men of both nations, were present a little before five of the o'clock, and continued with much cheerfullness above three hours."

Mr Henry Charteris (then Principal of the Colledge) being naturally averse from publick shewes, and Professor of Divinity, moved that Mr John Adamson (then minister at Libberton) should preside in the disputation. Mr James Fairly was chosen to draw and defend the theses; Mr Patrick Sands, (sometime Regent, but at that time attending the Tolbooth), Mr Andrew Young, Mr James Reid, and Mr William King, the other three Regents professing Philosophy for the time, were appoynted to impugne. They divided the theses, each of them chusing three; but they insisted only upon such purposes as was conceived would be most acceptable to the King's Majesty and the auditory.

auditory. The speciall purposes agitate were, first, the theses, That Sheriffs and other inferior Magistrates ought not to be hereditary; oppugned by Mr Sands, with many pretty arguments.

The King was so well pleased with the answers, that, after he himself had pressed some arguments to the contrary, and the defender had directed his answers to Mr Sands, his Majesty turning to the Marques of Hamilton, who was standing behind his chair, and at that time was Heritable Sheriff of Clydsdale, "James, (said he) you see your cause lost, and all that can be said for it clearly satisfied and answered."

Mr Young, who disputed next, insisted upon the Nature of Local Motion, pressing many things by clear testimonies of Aristotle's text. To which, when the defender made his answers, and cleared the purpose, the King said to some English Doctors which were near to him, "These men know Aristotle's mind as well as himself did while he lived."

Mr Reid disputed third, anent the Original of Fountains. The King being much taken  
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with his last argument, notwithstanding the time allotted (three quarters of an hour) was spent, caused him prosecute the purpose. His Majesty himself sometime speaking for the impugner, and sometime for the defender, in good Latin, and with much knowledge of the secrets of Philosophy.

Mr King, who disputed last, had his dissertation, *De Spontaneo et Invito*. In the which, and in all the rest, the King let no argument nor answer passe without taking notice thereof, and speaking to the purpose, with much understanding and good language.

After the disputation, his Majesty went to supper, and, after a very little time, commanded the Maisters of the College of Edinburgh to be brought before him. In their presence, he discoursed very learnedly of all the purposes which had been agitated. Then he fell to speak of the actors. "Methinks (said he) these gentlemen, by their very names, have been destinated for the acts which they have had in hand to-day. Adam was father of all; and very fitly Adamson had the first part of this act. The defender is justly called Fairly >  
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his theses had some fair lies, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many fair lies given to the oppugners. And why should not Mr Sands be the first to enter the sands; but now I clearly see, that all sands are not barren, for certainly he hath shewen a fertile wit. Mr Young is very old in Aristotle. Mr Reid needs not be red with blushing for his acting to-day. Mr King disputed very kingly, and of a kingly purpose, anent the royal supremacy of reason over anger and all passions. I am so well satisfied with this day's exercise, that I will be godfather to the Colledge of Edinburgh, and have it called the Colledge of King James; for after the founding of it had been stopped for sundry years in my minority, so soon as I came to any knowledge, I zealously held hand to it, and caused it be established; and although I see many look upon it with an evil eye, yet I will have them to know, that having given it this name, I have espoused its quarell."

One who stood by, told his Majestie, that there was one of the company of whome he had taken no notice, Mr Henry Charteris, Principal of the Colledge, (who sate upon the President's

sident's right hand), a man of exquisite and universal learning, although not so forward to speak in publick, in so august an assembly. "Well," answered the King, "his name agreeth very well to his nature, for charters contain much matter, yet say nothing, but put great purposes in mens mouths."

These who stood by the King's chair, commended his Majestie's wittie allusions to the actors names; whereupon his Majesty pressed, that the same should be turned in verse, wherein his Majesty both delighted much, and had an singular faculty. Some of these versions, (both in English and Latin verses), were written by such as he and them, and thereafter printed.

One of the English Doctors wondering at his Majesty's readiness and eligancy in the Latin style, "All the world, (said he), knowes that my maister, Mr George Buchanan, was a great maister in that faculty. I follow his pronunciation both of the Latin and Greek, and am sorrie that my people of England doe not the like: For certainly their pronounciation utterly spoils the grace of these two learned languages;

guages; but ye see all the University and learned men of Scotland, express the true and native pronounciation of both."

His Majesty continued his discourse anent the purposes of the dispute till ten o'clock at night, and professed, that he was exceedingly satisfied therewith, and promised, that as he had given the Colledge a name, he would also, in time convenient, give to it a Royall God-bairne gift, (as we say), for enlarging the patrimony thereof.

He took occasion of the purposes ventilate that day, to speak of diverse poynts of philosophy, with much subtiltie and variety of knowledge, to the admiration of the understanding hearers; and being on his return to England, wrote back a letter to the Honourable Council of the Good Town, wherein he both renewed his Royall pleasure for calling the Colledge after his name, King James his Colledge, and his promise of a royall god-bairne gift, which, it is hoped, that his Royall Grandchild King Charles the Second will, in time convenient, royally perform.

4th March 1617.

Isabele Alan, relict of David Alexander, merchant, and Bessy, Elspet and Barbara Alexander, her 3 daughters, gave in the sum of 200 merks (left in legacy be their father to the maintenance the Colledge) to William Ray, thesaurer.

1618.

24th July. Mr James Reid brought the 30th class to the Magisterial degree, some 34 in number.

3d December. Hugh Wight, merchant, gave in to the town thesaurer 1000 merks for annual, to be payed to himself during his own life, and thereafter to be part of ane stock for an Professor of Divinity in the Colledge.

1619.

24th July. The one and thirtieth class was laureat, under Mr James Fairlie, to the number of 33.

This was a most fertile year in mortifications left to the Colledge ; for

15th



15th January. Alexander Stobo, a messenger, left 300 merks for encreasing the stock towards the profession of Divinity.

28th May. Mr Samuel Johnston produced to the thesaurer 1000 merks mortified by Archibald Johnston, his father, for maintaining of poor students.

2d January. Sir William Nisbet of Dean, Provost, gave into the thesaurar 100 libs. for the Professor of Divinity's stipend; of which donation we will have occasion to speak again.

25th Junij. Patrick Justice, merchant, gave into the thesaurar 100 merks left by William Justice, merchant, his father, for help to the building of the Colledge.

21st July. James Young, and Barbara Robeson his spouse, mortified 100 merks for help of poor students.

1620.

22d July. The two and thirtieth class, (educat under Mr William King), was laureat, 34 in number. Patrick Home, Laird of Polwart, acted in the publick disputation before-  
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noon, sustaining, and afternoon impugning the theses with great commendation.

This year brought a notable change in the government of the Colledge. Mr Patrick Sands returning from his travels, by advice of his patron the Earle of Lothian, followed the Colledge of Justice; but finding there less satisfaction then he expected, David Aikenhead, (whose sister he had married), being Dean of Guild, and having great power in the Council, began to project a way to get him made Primer of the Colledge. In the end of the year 1618, Mr Henry Charteris having only 500 libs. of stipend, desired augmentation equal to the ministers, as had been conditioned. David Aikenhead told him that he thought it was most reasonable which he sought; but in respect of the present condition of the patrimony of the Colledge, it could not be effectuat; and, therefore, (being a preacher), he should do well to embrace some call to the ministry elsewhere. The good man smelling his intention, took resolution to withdraw himself; yet the Regents with earnest dissuasives kept him still for one year. In the beginning  
of

of this year 1620, having a call to the ministry at North Leith, he dimitted his charge upon the 20th day of March.

Hereupon the intended project was set a work, and to make it less invidious, the Primar's charge, (who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity), was divided. The Council and Ministers chuseing Mr Andrew Ramsay, minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theology, and Mr Patrick Sands, Primar of the Philosophy Colledge; and albeit an augmentation latelie could not be found to Mr Henry Charteris above 500 libs., there was now appoynted to Mr Andrew Ramsay 500 libs.; to Mr Patrick Sands 1000 merks, with 100 lib. for his house-rent; and the 2 eldest Regents, Mr Andrew Young, was created publick Professor of the Mathematicks, and Mr James Reid, publick Professor of the Metaphysicks, 250 merks being appoynted to either of them for their stipends in these faculties, besides 250 merks as ordinary Regents. The 2 youngest Regents, (Mr James Fairly and Mr William King), had either of them an augmentation of 100 merks, making them

them up 250 merks in all; and to give some satisfaction to Mr Henry Charteris, there was a gratuitie of 1000 merks bestowed upon him for his long and faithfull service.

The Library, (which was as yet kept in a private chamber by the Principal), was received from Mr Henry Charteris, by a Committee appointed by the Council, and delivered again upon note by them to Mr Patrick Sands.

This year the great quadrant which had been sent home to John Napier of Marchinstoun, (the great renowned mathematician), be Mr Briggs, mathematician at London, was by the Laird of Marchinstoun's will put up in the Colledge in an house built of timber for the purpose, a little on the east of the Colledge well, for the which cause the Colledge did pay to one Peter Lover, Receiver of the Customs at London, £. 10 Sterling for the price thereof, *anno* 1621.

This year, William Rig, elder, mortified to the Colledge, (towards the maintenance of the Professor of Divinity), the sum of 625 merks, which, upon the 23d of August, was delivered  
to

to the City Thesaurar by William Rig younger,  
his son.

1621.

Upon the 14th of July, (a fortnight before the ordinary time, in regard of the Assembly of the Estates, commonly called the Black Parliament), Mr Andrew Young brought his disciples of the 3d class to the magisterial degree, to the number of 42. This year Thomas Speer mortified to the Colledge for maintenance of the profession of Divinity, 1000 merks, which was delivered to the City Thesaurar, upon the 3d of January, by James Speer, his son.

Upon the 20th of Aprile, Sir William Nisbet, Provost, having mortified 1000 libs. the year before, did now reamass the principal with the years annuall, extending to 1100 libs. transacting with the Council for an annual-rent of 100 lib. a-year, to be payed for the same to the Colledge for the stipend of the Professor of Divinitie.

1622.

1622.

27th July. Mr James Reid advanced some 34 candidates to the act of laureation. This was the 34th class.

Mr Patrick Sands having given small satisfaction in the government of the Colledge, in August following demitted the charge thereof in the hands of David Aikenhead, then Provost, receiving a gratification of 1000 merks.

Mr Walter Balcanquall, minister of Edinburgh, who had been a constant freind to the Colledge from the beginning, at his death, which fell out            had bequeathed to the Colledge, (although he had many children), for the maintenance of the Professor of Divinity 1000 merks. His son, Mr Robert Balcanquall, minister at Tranent this year, on the 30th of August, gave security for the principal, and payed the by-run annualls.

29th October. Isabell Broun, widow of John Mason, merchant, gave in to the City Treasurer 300 merks, mortified by her husband, for the augmenting of the Professor of Divinity's stipend. The son of this Isabell Broun was  
William

William Mason, who married Marion Synserf. Her eldest daughter, Agnes Mason, spouse to Mr H. Charteris mother to Mr John; and Catherine Mason, spouse to Gilbert Acheson.

John Laurie, apothecarie, leaveth to the Colledge 100 libs. delivered to Alexander Speir, thesaurer.

1623.

The 35th class, some 30 in number, bred under Mr James Fairlie, upon the 26th of July were graduated Maisters of Arts by Mr Andrew Young, eldest Regent, and Professor of the Mathematicks, there being no Principal for the time. This was his last act. Immediatly thereafter he sickened, and shortly deceased, apparently not being aged above 45 years, for he was laureat 1598. He had professed Philosophy above 2 years in the Colledge of Aberdeen, and 22 years in the Colledge of Edinburgh, where he was bred. He was a man, although not of great authoritie, yet exceedingly apt to teach; for beside his assiduitie, he was very perspicuous and plaine, and short

short but comprehensive, in his dictats and explanations. He was singularly acquainted in all the text of Aristotle, although he abhorred the Scholasticks, being also very well seen in Humanity. About the year 1611, he married Barbara Broun, widow of Broun, citizen of Edinburgh, a very industrious woman, by whose assistance he purchased considerable wealth. He had by her one daughter that came to age, D. Barbara Young, spouse to Sir Michael Nasmith of Possow in Tweddale. Mr Andrew Stevenson, Professor of Humanity, who had been elected his successor in his first sickness, 1611, after 12 years space, was the second time substitute in his room. There was hereby two charges vakaing in the Colledge: the Primariat, by removal of Mr Robert Boyd; and the Professor of Humanity, by Mr Andrew Stevenson ascending to Mr Young's charge.

Programs being set forth for the chair of Humanity, there appeared 4 competitors; Mr William Hog, laureat *anno* 1620; Mr David Will, Doctor of the high class in the Grammar School, laureat 1619; and Mr George Hannay, and



and Mr Samuel Rutherford, graduated in the year 1621. Although Mr Will pleased the judges most, for his experience and actual knowledge, yet the whole Regents, out of their particular knowledge of Mr Samuel Rutherford, demonstrated to them his eminent abilities of mind, and vertuous disposition ; where-with the judges being satisfied, declared him successor in the profession of Humanity.

The Citie-Council, the Ministers, and Masters of the Colledge, unanimously set their eyes upon Mr John Adamson, minister at Libberton, to succeed to Mr Robert Boyd in the Primariat : To which he was admitted 21st November following. His stipend was appointed to be 1200 merks, and 200 merks for his house-rent. He had been Regent, with great commendation, about 7 years : thereafter he was minister of the Evangel at North-Berwick, where, being injuriously used by Sir John Home of North-Berwick, he was transplanted to Libberton.

10th December. William Dick, merchant, delivered to the Thesaurar of the City 300

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merks,

merks, mortified for the use of the Colledge by Margaret Stewart, his mother.

1624.

25th July. The 36th class, under Mr William King, passed the magisteriall degree, 27 in number.

16th January. Andrew Ainslie delivered to the City Thesaurer 500 merks, mortified by James Ainslie, his father, for the maintenance of the profession of Divinity.

About the end of this year, and the beginning of the next, was some breaking out of the plague of pestilence: the fear whereof dissipated both the Colledge of Justice, and the University, for an few days: But it pleased the Lord to calm the storm sooner than was expected; yet it occasioned the classes, especially the lowest, to lose many of their numbers.

1625.

23d July. The 37th class was laureat, under Mr Andrew Stevenson, (bred the first 2 years by Mr Andrew Young), 36 in number.

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The beginning of this year, after 4 sad years of famine, brought a dismal change to the state of Britain, by the death of King James VI. the 27th of March ; an happie and peaceable Prince : of which these who long survived him were the more sensible, in respect of the wofull tragedies acted upon the face of these lands after his removeal. This year also, the Colledge received an new augmentation of the fabrick ; for having had no chambers heretofore, except the 14 old chambers on the north side of the old close, with 3 others in the great lodging, and the 4 chambers of Fenton's lodging, (which of old belonged to the Provost of Kirk-a-field), and the two chambers in the jamb of the great hall ; a number impropotional to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 score. Diverse good citizens were ready to help this defect, save that alway some particular men of the Council hindered the granting of liberty to them to build on the ground of the Colledge. This year, Mr John Adamson prevailed that Sir Thomas Hope, then entered to be the King's Advocat, should have liberty to build 2 chambers ; which fa-

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vour, shortly thereafter, was extended to William Big of Atherny, who lately had been Bailie of the Citie. The two built 4 chambers on the north side of the higher close. The charges of the whole work exceeded not 2000 merks, notwithstanding there was one story high of stone-work built beneath the earth, in respect of the arysing of the ground toward the south. This had given encouragement to diverse to follow their example, if they had gotten the like liberty.

In the vakance following, Mr James Fairly was called to the ministry at Leith. Programs being sent abroad to invite such as were desirous to give tryal for the vakaing charge, at the day appointed 8 compeared; Mr Patrick Panter, laureat in the Old College of St Andrews 1617; Mr Thomas Craufurd, in St Leonards 1621; Mr John Brown, and Mr George Hannay, (spoken of before), both graduated in Edinburgh 1621; Mr Robert Rankin, 1622; Mr Alexander Hepburn, 1624; Mr John Armour at the Lambas preceeding, 1625; and Mr Samuel Fraser, laureat *in anno* 1615. The judges appointed by the Council, beside the Ministers,

Ministers, were Mr Alexander Morison, and Mr Alexander Peirson, (2 Advocats Assessors in the affairs of the City), Mr Patrick Sands, late Primar, and Mr John Gelly, Doctor of Physick.

The purposes fell by lot, the first to Mr John Brown, the chapter *De Quanto*; the second to Mr Robert Rankin, the first chapter *De Demonstratione*; the third to Mr John Armour, the last chapter of the second book thereof; the fourth to Mr Alexander Hepburn, the chapter of the second book of the Ethicks, *De Affectibus*; the fifth to Mr Thomas Crawford, the last chapter of the first book of *Acroasis de Materia Prima*; the sixth, to Mr Samuel Fraser, the second chapter of 1. *De Cælo*; the seventh to Mr George Hannay, 5 cap. i. *De Ortu*; the last to Mr Patrick Panter, *De Facultatibus Animæ*. These arguments were prescribed on Saturday at 11 o'clock, to be handled by every one for the space of 3 quarters of an hour on Monday next, untimeously, considering the shortness of the space, and the interveening Sabbath. On Monday they discoursed, the one-half beforenoon, the other half  
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in the afternoon, in the lower great hall, beginning at 8 o'clock, and continuing almost to 7 at night, the auditory being very frequent. The next day Mr John Brown defended his theses *De Quanto* in the afternoon, the Primar preesiding, the other 7 disputing against him each of them the space of half an hour. The rest succeeded in the like manner, the days following, only Mr Samuel Fraser after the first day's dispute returned no more.

After the closing of the whole tryal, the ministers, Principal and other judges, elected two of the number, recommending Mr Patrick Panter for the first choice. The Provost David Aikenhead, and the clerk Mr John Hay, having a particular design for Mr Robert Rankin, (a very able young man, and son of a burgesse, having spent two years in the University of Cambridge; being also brother-in-law to Mr James Fairly decedent), had drawn a faction in the Council for them, and put the matter to voicing. The Bailies, Dean of Guild, Thesaurar and prime Councillers, not interresed, voted with the judges; but the greater number following the Provost, Mr Robert Rankin

kin was elected, to the great grievance of many of the chief of the Council, that, contrary to all precedents in former elections, the mind of the judges had not been followed.

Mr Patrick Panter, born in Dundee, was thereafter Doctor and Professor of Divinity in the new Colledge at St Andrew's. Mr George Hannay, (son to an honest burges of the Canongate), minister at Torphichan. Mr John Brown, (son to Mr William Brown, one of the clerks of Exchequer), and Mr Alexander Hepburn, (son to Mr Thomas Hepburn, parson of Aldhamstoks), came thereafter to be Regents in the Colledge of Edinburgh. Mr John Armour, (son to an honest burges), was Professor of Humanity in the Colledge of Edinburgh, and thereafter of Philosophy in the Old Colledge at St Andrew's.

Mr Robert Rankin, (son to Gabriel Rankin, an honest burges), was admitted the next day, being the 18th of November. After his entry there arose a contention betwixt him and Mr Samuel Rutherford anent the precedency. The matter was so composed, that Mr Samuel should have the place for 2 years ensuing; and

and thereafter, if Mr Samuel continued Professor of Humanity, Mr Robert should have the preference in place. In the end of this year, Mr Samuel Rutherford, Professor of Humanitie, having given some scandal in his marriage, was forced to dimit his charge. It appeared that there would be many competitors, even the most part tryers at the two last elections. To abridge the number, on the one hand, Mr John Brown was lay'd aside by an promise made to him by the Council of the first profession of Philosophy that should vake. This being granted in some respect to his father, who had been a stedable freind to the Cltie, yet offended many of the Prime Councillers, as being a second neglect of the mind of the judges in the late tryal. On the other hand, the Primar, (who by the foundation hath great stroke in the tryal of the Professor of Humanity), and sundry of the Regents thought the manner of probation lately used to be too slender; there being only prescribed to the candidats an ode of Horace, to be explained in publick for the space of 3 quarters of an hour, after some 4 or 5 days. Herefore, it was resolved,



solved, with the consent of the judges, that the tryal should be in most part of Latin and Greek authors *ad aperturam libri*; whereby, diverse lying aside, at the day appointed by the program, Munday 27th March, appeared only Mr John Armor and Mr Thomas Crawford, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the high hall of the Colledge, before the 6 judges, the Primar and Regents, with a frequent number of learned men.

The lot to speak first fell to Mr Thomas Crawford, the other in the mean time being removed. The authors cast up were, 1. Plautus : 2. Some parts of Ovid : 3. Some parts of Horace : 4. Lucan : 5. Juvenal : 6. Virgil : 7. Hesiod : 8. Orphei Thymiamata. Both being heard, (so long as the judges thought fit), election was made of Mr Thomas Crawford, who was appointed to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, to make an inaugural lesson upon the 14th ode of the 2d book of Horace, *Ad Postumum*; it being 8 o'clock before it was prescribed. His admission was on Wednesday following, 29th day of March 1626. According to the wonted bountie

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of the Citie, Mr Samuel Rutherford had an honest gratification at his dimission.

1626.

29th July. Mr James Reid advanced the 38th class to the magisteriall degree, 24 in number, diverse having withdrawen this year before, because of the fear of the pestilence.

In the beginning of this year, the Citie, which before made but one parish, and had been governed by one eldership, and had the ministers in common, although meeting in diverse congregations, was divided in four parishes, and had distinct ministers allotted to each of them. Mr Andrew Ramsay these 6 years bypast had sustained the burthen of the Rectorat of the Colledge, (which he acknowledged to have been but an empty title), and profession of Divinity ; Now having the south-west parish without an helper, (except that the Primar preached on the Sabbath), dimitted the Rectorat and Profession, 8th March 1626. He had no successor in either till the year following.

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In the vacance following, there fell out a disasterous bussiness. Mr William Struthers, minister, and constant moderator of the presbytery, in the censure of an expectant, had used some disgraceful terms to philosophy, calling it the dishclout to Divinity. Mr James Reid taxed this expression in his publick theses, calling it *Salsam et rigidam nimis*, and alledging, that Philosophy was an honorary handmaid. This contradiction highly offended Mr William Struthers, having some grudge at him before. He drew the whole ministers of the Citie, and diverse of the most eminent of the presbytery to joyne with him, and accused Mr James before the City Council, immediately after the laureation. Mr James was very well beloved in the Council, and in good respect in the whole Citie and countrie. It chanced that all the month of July long thereafter, he had been heavily visited with an tertian, and was even then counselled to retire out of the town for his health by the Doctors.

The Councillers, (hopeing that the intervenient time of the vacance should mitigate the bussieness), persuaded him to retire to his house  
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in Fife, according to his custom ; but in his absence the conspiracy took growth, so that on the first-day of his return, 1st October, he was again brought before the Council, and by strong prepossession, many of the new elected Councillers, wrought to the contrary side ; for at that time the ministers had great power in the Citie, and there were some particulars that gave great influence underhand to strengthen the envy of the cause. Notwithstanding the greater part secretly favouring him, told him of the hazard. He, by advise of his lawyers, appealed from the Citie Council to the Council of State ; whereat his unfreinds takeing advantage, presently voted his deposition, and with one breath elected Mr John Brown to be Regent in his place, to whom the promise had been made before. He insisted both at home and in Court, (having powerful freinds in both), for reduceing the sentence given against him for no expresse cause ; but, (as it beareth), *for reasons knownen to the Council and moveing them.* The Town-Council, however, they were for the most part his freinds, were too strong a partie for any one man ; so the matter was drifted

drifted over, (notwithstanding of an mandat sent down from Court to repone him to his charge), till July 1627, at which time he was moved to give an voluntary dimission, and in few days thereafter, received from the City Thesaurar 1000 libs., as an honorarie recompence for his faithful service of 24 years; whereupon he retired to his own house; for in the year 1623, he had married Margaret Bruce, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Bruce of Pitlethie, in Fife, giveing in 17,000 merks for the portion of the two youngest sisters, and defraying of debts.

This year, 1655, he is alive, (somewhat worne with a long continuing flux, otherwise a man of strong constitution), aged 75. Certainly, if he had been painful in study, he had proven an eminent philosopher; and was beyond few in œconomical and civil abilities. He had one child that came to age, Helen Reid, (an excellent woman), married to the young Laird of Arnot, Sir Charles Arnot, a young gentleman of rare abilities; who, broken with the griefs he conceived for the calamities of his country, died December 1652, leaving her an young widow,

widow, not exceeding 24 years of age. She was next married to Bruce of Earles-hall.

The Library, begun by that worthy citizen Mr Clement Little, before this time had been much increased, not only by the donaries of such as were yearly graduated, but especially by the munificence of many worshipful citizens cheerfully contributing thereto; a catalogue whereof is annexed. After it passed the capacity of an private chamber, it was removed to the higher public hall, till such time as a proper house could be built for it. But the cast windows of that house, exposed to the east and west moistening winds, procured some moustyness to the books: Neither could the Primar (who before that time had the keeping of the house, and care of the books) overtake all by himself. 26th December this year, Mr John Adamson, Principal, had alloted to him 180 merks a-year for the charges of an servant, and for buying of coals, to give dry air for preservation of the volumes.

1627.

1627.

28th July. The 39th class (26 in number) were graduated. They had been bred two years under Mr James Fairly, and the last two under Mr Robert Rankin.

In the beginning of this year, the City Council prosecuted the design of electing an Rector, for the better government of the whole University, and an Professor of Divinity, both which charges had vaked one whole year; only Mr Andrew Ramsay, notwithstanding his dismission, had continued his profession of Divinity to the end of the former year.

5th January. The Council and Ministry, at an meeting in the Colledge first, and thereafter in the Council, elected Mr Alexander Morison of Prestongrange, one of the Lords of Session, a very learned man, (whose father had been Bailie of the city sundry times), to be Rector of the Colledge. He appeared indeed before the Council, and gave his oath *de fidei administratione*; but nothing more followed upon it.

19th April. Mr Henry Charteris, (late Principal), was transported from the North Kirk of  
Leith,

Leith, and admitted Professor of Divinity in the Colledge of Edinburgh. The sums mortified for maintenance of this profession could not as yet yield an proportionable annuity for one bearing the charge. The good man accepted of 1000 merks a-year, with an dwelling-house, providing, that what his stipend exceeded the annuals of the mortifications, should be refounded to the Citie of the succeeding mortifications.

This year and the next, the whole laws of the Colledge were gathered together, and put in a register. The greatest part of them before this time remained in a schedule in the Principal's hands, and were yearly read (as in the time subsequent) in November, after the examination of the classes.

1628.

27th July. Mr William King brought the 38th class to the magisteriall degree. They were only 15 in number, in respect of the fear of the pestilence in the first year of their course.

1629.



1629.

25th July. Mr Andrew Stevenson advanced the 39th class to the publick graduation, being 38 in number.

In the summer of this year, in July, Mr Henry Charteris, Professor of Divinity, departed this life. He was aged about 63, being laureat 1587. He was certainly one of the most learned men of his time, both in the tongues, and in Philosophy and Divinity; but he had too low thoughts of himself, a fault (if a fault) known in few beside. He was also of an holy and unblamed life. He was not given to the cares of the world, yet not unfrugal; for although he had very small incomings by his charge (all his time), yet, by the blessing of the Lord upon his patrimony, and the portion which he got by his wives, he left his children in good condition. He married, first, Barclay, daughter to Alexander Barclay, apothecary, who bare to him an daughter, who died young: 2dly, He married Agnes Mason, daughter to John Mason, merchant, who bare to him 9 children, of whom Mr John Charteris

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is now minister at Curry; Mr Henry Charteris, writer; and Isabell Charteris, spouse to Laurence Henrison, Baylie of Edinburgh: Sdly, He married Janet Bell, daughter to Mr John Bell, minister at Calder, near Glasgow, (widow of Mr Henry Stirling), who bare to him 13 children, of whom 6 survived him, namely, Mr Thomas, minister at Humby; Mr Laurence, minister at Bathans; James, a merchant, died young; Mr Gilbert, a trimme divine, died young; Elspet, spouse to Mr George Lesly, minister at Holyroodhouse.

There arose an hote contention anent the election of his successor. An great number of the Ministers of the Citie were become very corrupt, and had taught in publick the Arminian doctrine, and most part of the tenets then vanted in England by Dr Laud, Bishop of London, (afterward Primate of Canterbury), and his followers. Mr Thomas Synserf, (thereafter Bishop of Galloway), and Mr John Maxwell, (who shortly thereafter was Bishop of Rosse), and these of his opinion, had set their eyes upon Mr Robert Menteeth, (son to Alexander Menteeth, a citizen), who being laureat *anno* 1621,

1621, and having profest Philosophy 4 years at Saumur in France, had returned home with an great show of learning; and besides, had an pleasant deliverie in the pulpit, but had given himself to glut in all the erroures of that time. Mr Thomas Synserf had drawn in his father-in-law, John Byres, (late Dean of Guild, a prime counsellor, and good patriot), upon his side. Mr William Struthers, being seconded by Mr Andrew Ramsay and Mr Hary Rollock, with the Principal and Regents of the Colledge, vehemently opposed this project; whose advice the Council (hateing novations in doctrine) did so far respect, that, (albeit much tampering had been made for Mr Robert Menteeth), upon the 24th of July, they made election of Mr James Fairly, then minister at South Leith, to succeed to Mr Charteris in the profession of Theology. Mr Menteeth shortly thereafter was made minister at Dudinstown; but, falling in a gross scandall, fled off the countrie, and changeing his profession, liveth now in the society of the Roman Kirk at Paris, under the name of Monsieur de Salmonat.

1630.

1630.

24th July. The 42d class (educated by Mr John Broun) were solemnly created Maisters of Arts, 31 in number; among whom Mr Alexander Hope (son to Sir Thomas Hope, the King's Advocate) being discontented with his place in the circulation, although equal to his deserving, gave the first occasion of laying aside the publick in-calling of the graduats. Diverse others pretending the like grievance the year following, the circulation was laid aside for a time.

In February this year, Mr John Ray, who had been more than 8 years Regent of the Latin Class in the Colledge, and above 23 years Maister of the High Schoole, died in the 63d year of his age: He had married first Aslouan, the daughter of an honest burges, by whom he had one son, Mr John Ray, (who died in his young years), and 2 daughters: the one was married to Alexander Coupar of Failfoord; and Helen, the other, was married to Robert Sinclair, brother to the Laird of Herdmanston. Secondly, he married

Rig, daughter to John Rig, minister  
at

at Dennichin, in Angus, who bare to him one daughter; married to Robert Hay, writer. The Council, in the beginning of March, elected Mr Thomas Crauford, Regent of the Latin Class, successor to him in the charge of the High Schoole. There appeared two competitors for the vaking chair of Humanity, Mr John Armour (mentioned before) and Mr Humphrey Hood. Both refusing the strict trial *ad aperturam libri*, an Ode of Horace was prescribed to them, upon which they were to discourse 3 quarters of an hour. Mr John Armour was unquestionably the more accomplished in abilities and Latin, (though some favoured Mr Hood), and was elected to succeed in the vaking charge. Mr Humphry Hood, in few years thereafter, was called to the ministry at in Nidsdale.

In August following, the Council, hearing that Mr John Sharp, Doctor and Professor of Divinity in the Colledge of Die in Dauphinee in France, was by Cardinal Richelieu's procurement thrust out of France, and come over to London, thought fit to give him a call to the profession of Divinity in the Colledge; and to

to make way thereto, Mr James Fairly was called to the ministry of the south-west quarter with Mr Andrew Ramsay; and, accordingly, (upon Mr James Fairly's dimission), Doctor Sharp was admitted to the profession of Theology 17th November following. 1200 merks of stipend, and an lodging, was allotted to him.

29th December. Charles Shearar, indweller in Dort, (I know not what relation he had to the other Charles Shearar, mentioned anno 1613), delivered to the Citie Thesaurat 1000 merks for annual-rent to himself dureing his life, and to his cousing John Shearar at Cames, or Cambusmill, in Menteeth, (if he did outlive him), dureing his lifetime also: Thereafter to remain mortified for augmenting the stock of the Professor of Divinity.

1631.

23d July. Mr Robert Rankin brought the 43d class, (being 43 in number), to the publick graduation, which was celebrat in the Grayfriars Church. This was the first time that the laureation was not performed in the Colledge-hall.

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In the vacance Mr William King, (after he had regented in the Colledge 23 years), was called to the ministry at Cramond. The Council (upon a promise made to the Earle of Arth, and some other freinds), elected Mr Alexander Hepburn, (of whom we spoke, *anno* 1625), to be his successor. Mr William King was a very eloquent and able preacher, but lived not long in that charge; for in June 1633, he departed this life, at Edinburgh, to the great regrate of his parishioners. He married first Casse, daughter to Richard Casse of Fordel, writer to the Signet, who bare to him one daughter that came to age, named Jean King, spouse to Mr George Trotter, writer, who deceased young without issue. 2dly, He married Margaret Couper, daughter to Andrew Couper, writer, who bare to him some daughters: But, *anno* 1645, in the great plague, she, with all her children, was translated to a better life.

1632.

21st of July. The 44th class, (33 in number), was solemnlie graduated. They were bred the first 3 years under Mr William King, and

and the last year under Mr Alexander Hepburn.

18th January. Thomas Charteris delivered to the Citie Thesaurar 300 merks, mortified by his father-in-law John Byres of Coats, (late Dean of Guild), to the Colledge.

1633.

22d January. Mr Andrew Stevenson advanced the 45th class to the magisterial degree. The disputation held this year also in the lower hall of the Colledge, and so continued till the year 1655.

The reason of prevention of the diet of this solemnity, was the King's Majesty being in the Citie, and the sitting of the Parliament upon the 15th day of Junij. His Majesty, comeing from Dalkeith, by Lastalrig, and the Long Gate, about half-six at night, came to the West Port. Upon the south side of the port, upon a pretty pageant, the draught of the City of Edinburgh, and suburbs belonging thereto, being exceedingly well powtrayed, was objected to his Majesty's eye; and a vale being removed, the Nymphe *Edina*, (accompanied with two other nymphes),



nymphes), after a short speech of congratulation to his Highness, delivered the keys of the Citie, to be disposed of at his pleasure. After this his Majesty entering the port at the Grass-market, the Magistrates of the Citie, being richly habited, did give his Majesty the welcome off an little stage made for the purpose. In the strait of the West Bow was erected a stately pageant, (arched beneath for passage), having the country of Caledonia or Scotland, according to the old topographie, with excellent artifice, represented : Off the pageant the Lady Caledonia, in ancient, but rich habit, delivered an congratatorie speech to his Majesty, full of pathetical expressions. Upon the west wall of the tolbooth, (where now the Goldsmiths' shops do stand), there stood an vast pageant, arched above, having on an large map the pourtraites of 109 Kings of Scotland. In the cavities of the arch, Mercury was represented bringing up Fergus the First, King of Scotland, in an convenient habite ; who delivered to his Majesty a very grave speech, containing many precious advices to his Royal successor.

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At the Tron, from the middle of the way southward, the Mount Parnassus was reared up in a vast frame of timber, the superfiice representing all the varieties of rocks and vegetables, which are to be seen on mountains; upon the middle betwixt the two tops was erected an pyramide of great height, with an globe of glass on the top thereof; out of the cavity hereof did spring out a source of clear water, representing Hippocrene. In the belly of this mountain sat a considerable number of quiristers of choise singing voices, an organist also, with some other musicians; who, at the King's approaching, in a sweet harmony, emodulated an pleasant air, composed for the purpose, called Caledonia. On the foreside of the mountain, looking to the north, sat Apollo and the Nine Muses, habited conveniently. The song being ended, Apollo uttered a panegyrick to the King's Majesty, and at the closeing thereof delivered to him an book of panegyricks, and other poems, composed by the University. Thence he removed to the streight of the Netherbow, where there was erected a stately arch, representing so much of the heavenly

heavenly constellations and planetary influences as could conveniently be applied to the purpose; and from off this pageant the 7 planets, (one after another); delivered acclamatory and congratulatory speeches; with pithy sentences, agreeing as well to the purpose as to the persons.

All these pageants, with the speeches, were devised and composed by Mr John Adamson, Primar, Mr William Drummond of Hawthorndean, and the Maister of the High School, joyned to an Committee of the gravest and most understanding citizens and clerks: and if you shall consider all the entries of the mightiest princes in Christendom for sixscore years before that time, and what was done for their honor, you shall find this nothing inferior to the most stately and magnificent among them. But by an fatal neglect, all were lost in a very few years thereafter, scarce any vestiges remaining, except a few pourtraits of the Kings; whoever was in the fault, the loss was esteemed ominous; as also was this accident:—In the morning when the speakers were convened in the lower publick hall of the Colledge,

Colledge, to receive their particular directions, the Primar and the rest who were to put them to that which they were to act, being out of the room, the first and last speaker, falling by the ears, did so tear and deform one another's faces, that neither of them could be discerned; which was like in all probability to have marred the whole bussiness; every act being linked to another. The Primar having a balm of sovereign vertue, bound up their faces, annointed therewith, and kept them close: So that the King's entry falling to be much later than was expected, no deformitie in the time of the acting their parts appeared in their faces.

In December following, Mr John Armour, being called to the profession of Philosophy in the Old Colledge of St Andrew's, programs were set forth to invite such as intended the profession of Humanity. Three competitors were heard discourse much of an hour upon that ode of Horace, *Laudabunt alij claram Rhodon*. Mr James Adamson, brother's son to the Primar, (being then a Doctor in the High School, and thereafter a minister in Ireland), was commended for his ability. The contest remained

remained between Mr Archibald Neuton, (son of an honest burges, at that time Doctor of the High Class in the Grammar School, and now minister at Libberton), and Mr Alexander Gibson, son to an writer. Mr Archibald was known to be of far more eminent ability. But the other having more favour of the judges, and Mr Archibald being odious to the Episcopal faction, (whose power now was become very great), Mr Alexander Gibson was elected successor to Mr Armour, and admitted 27th December. Mr Neuton had been graduated 1625, Mr Adamson 1631, and Mr Gibson 1630.

1634.

24th July. Mr John Broun's disciples (being the 46th class, in number 36) were publicly graduated in the lower hall.

19th February. James Eleis gave in to the Civic Thesaurar 500 merks, left by Patrick Eleis, his grandfather; and other 500 merks, left by Patrick Eleis, his father, extending, with some by-run annuals, to 1900 merks, mortified

assigned to the Collodge, for augmenting the Professor of Divinity's stipend,

1635.

25th July. The 47th class, (some 45 in number), bred under Mr Robert Rankin, were solemnly manumitted in the lower hall of the Collodge.

The prelates and ministers of their way, after many years labour, at length, this year, prevailed so far with the Maisters of the Collodge, (only Mr Andrew Stevenson protesting to the contrary), that the short Confession of Faith, called the Covenant, (which purposely had been drawn up and sworn in the year 1581, to close the door against the re-entry, as well of Episcopacie as Popisme, and all the branches of both), should be laid aside, and instead thereof the candidats yearly should subscribe an short oath against Papistrie: But the Lord shortly overturned their power. In the beginning of Aprile, the City Council, out of their bountifull respect to Dr Sharp, Professor of Divinity, allotted to him an yearly gratification of 300 merks, beside his ordinary stipend, during their pleasure,

pleasure, which continued to the year 1638 : And whereas, hitherto the Primar had always had the keeping of the Library ; to the end that the use thereof might hereafter be more general then the Primar's attendance could suffer, it was ordained, that one chosen for that purpose should have the custodie of that house, and, for his pains, 400 merks a-year, with some casualties ; he attending at the hours appointed, to the end that such as were admitted to the use of the books, might make use of this benefite in the house, without wronging the books, according to the laws, which are read to them at their admission to the priviledge, and their oath taken for observance, before the Primar, and one at least of the Regents.

Mr Kenneth Logie, (son to Mr James Logie, a lawyer), was first chosen keeper of the Library, 22d Aprile this year. He, with the Primar, before this, had taken great pains for digesting the volumes in method, setting them down in catalogues, and disposing them in presses, in such a way that they could easily be found out by the catalogue, and again reponed, each in his own place ; which method served exactly,

exactly, so long as the books stood in the high hall.

From the first times of the Colledge, the porter thereof was chosen, either out of the Supreme Classe, or out of these who were lately graduated: These being allways students in Divinity, and aiming at the ministry, had many avocations from their attendance: In consideration whereof, *anno* 1623, Mr John Singular dimitting, (who thereafter was minister at Pennycook), Mr John Adamson, Principal, moved to the Council, that the porter should be chosen such a one as had no avocation from his constant attendance, especially a bookbinder who might employ himself at work within the gate of the Colledge, in an room fit for the purpose: Hereupon David Smith, bookbinder, was elected porter; who dying this year, 1635, one Robert Binall succeeded to him; and he dying also in the vacance 1639, one James Marshall filled his place.

1636.

23d July. Mr Alexander Hepburn's disciples, being the 48th class, were solemnly laureat



reat in the lower hall of the Colledge, some 24 in number.

In Aprile, the Primar's stipend was augmented to 2000 merks, including his house-rent.

The Council, thinking that the place where now is the present new lower court, (bwest the great lodging and private schools of the Colledge), being then a number of baggage thatched houses before the gate, was unseemly, and made the inclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a canton upon that quarter, had caused buy the right of these houses, and had throwen them down, intending to draw the building west, by a straight line from the Bell-stair to the Horse Wynde, and thence turning an angle to the Potterrow Port, as now in some good measure is performed. For advanceing of this work, this year, in January, Mr James Keith of Edmonston gave to the City Thesaurar 500 merks to the use of the Colledge.

In October following, Mr Alexander Gibson (to the admiration of his friends), embraced an call to the Grammar School of the Cannongate. Hereupon programs being issued for the va-

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cant profession of Humanity, appeared only Mr James Wiseman, then maister of the school of Linlithgow, son to an burges, laureat, *anno* 1629. There being no competitor, he was by the judges appointed to make an lesson upon the 28th ode of the 1st Book of Horace, *Te maris et terræ*, and admitted to the profession 11th November.

It is to be remembered, that upon the 6th of January 1636, James Mure, son to umquill Thomas Mure, gave to Charles Hamilton, thesaurer, 100 merks for help of bursars.

1637.

Monday, 23d Jaly. The 49th class, (bred under Mr Andrew Stevenson), 45 in number, were graduated in the common hall of the Colledge.

This was the very next day after that fatal checke given to the Prelats in the kirks of Edinburgh. They, (being set on by Laud of Canterbury) had framed a new service-book for the Kirk of Scotland, ingrossing the seeds of the most part of Popish and Arminian errors, and had procured a mandate from his Majesty. that it should be read and received in all

all the kirks of Scotland, beginning at Edinburgh. Only Mr Andrew Ramsay stoutly opposed; and Mr Hary Rollock having at first given way, thereafter repenting himself, did not read it. Mr David Lindsay, Bishop of Edinburgh, came himself to the Mid Kirk of St. Giles, (the East Kirk being at that time repairing for the altar, and other pendicles of that idolatrous service), attended by Mr James Hannay, Dean of Edinburgh, and Mr Alexander Thomson, minister. So soon as the Bishop began to such an unknown service, some good people arising to bear testimony against it, (which they intended to do in all modesty), there arose such a tumult of unknown and as inconsiderable people, that all the busyness was disturbed; and the Bishop, (after sermon), forced to run into the next lodging for shelter; and notwithstanding the diligence used by the Magistrats, the like uproar continued in the afternoon, both in the Great Kirk, the West Kirk, and Grayfriars, where the service was attempted to be read; and on the street, from this small beginning, wherein the hand of no known person of note could be found to have been, proceeded

proceeded the overthrow of the Episcopal usurpation in the Kirk of Scotland.

1638.

20th July. Mr John Broun's disciples, being the 50th class, some 32 in number, were privately graduated without any disputation, notwithstanding they had distributed their theses for the purpose. The reason hereof, (which was the first of this kind), may appear out of that which followeth.

The remainder of the honest ministry through the kingdom, with diverse Noblemen, most part of Burrows, Barons and Gentry, resolving to return to the puritie of the Reformed Religion of the Kirk of Scotland, as it had been established before the Episcopal usurpation, had this year, in February, (after many supplications put up to the Council of State, and to the King's Majesty, but all to no purpose), renewed and subscribed the National Covenant, and General Bond, subscribed first in *anno* 1581, against Papistrie, and all innovations in religion tending thereto. The Maisters of the Colledge of Edinburgh were very forward

ward herein ; only Mr Robert Rankin and Mr John Broun obstinately refused ; for the which cause, the Council, with the honest ministry, in October following, 1638, deposed them both from their charges in the Colledge.

Programs being set forth, to invite such as aimed at that profession, there appeared 4 competitors, Mr James Wiseman, Professor of Humanity, Mr Duncan Forester, laureat in St Leonard's, at St Andrew's, *anno* 1634, Mr Patrick Colvill, laureat in Edinburgh 1629, and Mr Robert Young, laureat in Glasgow at the Lambmess preceeding.

The hearers of the tryal, (beside the Principal and remainent two Regents), were appointed to be Mr Andrew Ramsay and Mr Hary Rollock, ministers, with the Maister of the High School : Their themes being prescribed upon the third day thereafter, each of them had an lesson for 3 quarters of an hour : Thereafter, each of them defended his theses, the other three disputing every one half-an-hour.

The tryal being closed, the judges unanimously named Mr James Wiseman, and Mr Duncan Forester, to succeed to the vacant chairs :

chairs : But after a little conference with the Council, it was thought expedient that one of the vacant places should be filled with some experimented Professor, namely, by Mr James Wright, who being laureat at Edinburgh, *anno* 1627, had regented 4 years in the Old Colledge at St Andrew's, with singular commendation ; he being elected and admitted, after some dispute concerning the two tryers, at length Mr James Wiseman was admitted to the other vakaing class, being then magistrands, bred for the first 3 years under Mr Robert Rankin, for Mr James Wright had entered to the class of new intrants.

Mr James Wiseman being admitted Professor of Philosophy, 10th November, programs were emitted, indicting a new tryal for the vakaing profession of Humanity, left by Mr James Wiseman. Two competitors appeared, Mr Robert Fairly, son to an honest citizen, laureat *anno* 1624, and long practised in the profession of Humanity, *cum laude* ; and Robert Young, (named before), son to Mr Andrew Young, late minister at Abercorn : the rigorous tryal *ad aperturam libri* was made use of.

No

No man doubted but the first named, (having so many advantages, and being so well seen in Humanity), should carry the prize: But it pleased the Lord so far to desert him at that time, that no man did voice for him; whereupon Mr Robert Young was admitted Professor of Humanity, 14th November 1638.

1639.

This year broke off the peace which had lasted in Scotland (even from civil wars) since the Rode of Stirling 1585, some 54 years. The King, by bad counsellors, was highly incensed against the proceedings of the Assembly of Glasgow, in December 1638, though indicted by himself, and raised an mighty navy, which, in the beginning of May, entered into the Firth of Forth, commanded by the Marquis of Hamilton, the King's Majesty in person, about the same time, advancing with an numerous land army towards the border.

The rumors of these preparations startling the country, all who lay near to the sea repaired thither, for guarding of the coasts for the fleet; and an land army (under the command  
of

of General Lesly) was levied to guard the borders. These tumults forced the rising of the Colledge.

17th April. Mr James Wiseman advanced the 51st class (to the number of 42) to the magisterial degree; which act, in respect of the commotions and fears of the country, was performed privately in the higher hall of the Colledge, only the Council, Ministers, and Masters of the Colledge, being present, without examination or publick dispute, the first of this kind.

After the pacification at Dunce, the General Assembly and Parliament met at Edinburgh. But the appearance of peace proved deceitful.

In December following, the Colledge received the greatest accession of its patrimony, which ever had been bestowed by any private person. Mr Bartholomew Somervale, (the son of Peter Somervale, a rich burges, and sometime Baylie), having no children, (by the good counsel of his brothers-in-law, Alexander Patrick and Mr Samuel Talfar), mortified to the Colledge 20,000 merks, to be employed for maintenance



tenance of an Professor of Divinity, and 6000 merks for buying of Sir James Skeen's lodging and yards for his dwelling.

The same month, David Mackaw (late Bailie) mortified 1200 merks, for maintenance of 2 bursars; beside the like sum, ane large auctary to the Library, of which in its own place.

In this month also, Mr Andrew Stevenson being called to the ministry of the gospel at Dunbar, Mr Duncan Forester, who had been approven in his tryal the year preceeding, was elected his successor, entering to the Bachelers: He was son to David Forester, an honest pious minister at North Leith.

## 1640.

Notwithstanding of the great threatnings of war thundred from England, on the one hand, and from the strong garrison which kept the Castle, (under the command of General Ruthven), on the other hand, yet the Council manifested their zeal for the good government of the Colledge. In January, it was ordained that in time comeing an Rector should be chosen yearly, who should have the general in-

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spection of the University, assisted by an select number of the City Council, the Ministry, and some of the Maisters of the Colledge; and for the year ensewing, they made choise of Mr Alexander Henrison, minister of the Great Kirk of Edinburgh. An beddell also was appointed to carry an mace of silver before the Rector at all solemnities. Immediatly thereafter, (whereas in former times the Thesaurar of the Citie had had the charge of the Colledge revenues), a peculiar thesaurar was appointed to manage the Colledge rents, which were distinguished and set apart from the other belonging to the Citie; and on the last of January, John Jossy was elected thesaurar for the Colledge, and a Committee set a-work to take a perfect information of all which belonged to the Colledge, which in few days was returned, containing these particulars.—

1st, The primitive patrimony of the Colledge, consisting in the Archdeaconry of Lothian, being the viccarage and parsonage of Curry.

The ground-annuals belonging to the prebendar  
dars

dars of the Kirk-a-field, something short of  
200 lib. a-year.

The viccarage of the kirk of Levinston.

The teinds of Kirkurde, parsonage and vicarage.

2d, The benefite of the publick mortcloaths, gi-  
ven by the City *anno* 1609.

3d, The rent of 3000 libs., contributed *anno*  
1589 by the Lords of Session, the City Coun-  
cil, the Advocats, and Writers, for the pro-  
fession of the Laws, and thereafter of Hu-  
manity.

4th, The rent of 12,150 merk, mortified *anno*  
1608 by the kirk-session.

The rents of sundry sums of money mortified  
by particular burgesses, and put in the hands  
of the City Council:

## MERKS.

By James Bannatine, .....	100
By William Cowper, .....	100
By Thomas Speir, .....	1000
By Charles Sherar, .....	500
By Sir William Nisbet, .....	1650
By William Rig, .....	625
By John Lauty, apothecary, mortified <i>anno</i> 1622, .....	150
By	

## MERKS.

By Mr Walter Balcanquall	1000 merks,
with an year's annual,	1100
By Margaret Stewart,	300
By James Ainsly,	500
By Hugh Wright,	500
By another Charles Sherar,	1000
By John Byres of Cotes,	300
By Patrick Eleis, elder and younger,	1000
By Thomas Moore,	100
By Mr Bartlemew Somervale,	20,000
By David Mackaw,	1200
Besides 1000 merks mortified by Hugh Wright	
for the Professor of Divinity his stipend ;	
1000 merks by Archibald Johnston, for	
maintaining of bursars ; 300 merks by Alex-	
ander Stobo, messenger.	

On the last of January, John Jossie, merchant, was chosen first thesaurar for managing the Colledge revenues.

Not long before this time, Mr Robert Johnston, Doctor of Laws, (son of an honest citizen of Edinburgh, who had lived in England, at London, many years), beside many great legacies

gacies left for publick uses in Scotland, mortified to the Colledge of Edinburgh, (wherein he had been bred), £. 1000 Sterling; being 18,000 merks, to be put in the hands of the Council of Edinburgh, and bestowed upon land, for an yearly revenue of 1000 merks, for the maintenance of 8 bursars, for the which yearly rent the Council, in October 1641, gave infestment in Boniton Mills.

About the same time, (penult of May), Alexander Wright, merchant-tayler, mortified to the Colledge (for augmenting of the stipends of the Maisters thereof) the sum of 10,000 merks.

And, upon the 24th July, Mr Alexander Henrison and Mr Hary Rollock, having borrowed from diverse well-affected citizens 21,777 libs. for the publick use, and taken an publick bond for the same: The parties creditors all agreeing that this sum should be employed for such an pious use within the citie, they assigned the bond of the sum above-named 21,777 libs. to the Colledge of Edinburgh.

3d Aprilis. This year, in respect of the siege laid to the Castle of Edinburgh, and the general levie of souldiers through the kingdom, (upon

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on advertisement of an army raised in England to invade Scotland), the act of graduation was passed privately, as the year before; Mr Alexander Hepburn advancing to the degree the 52d class, some 39 in number.

In the end of this vacance, Mr James Wright, after he had regented two years, was called to the ministry at Colbrandspath. The Council and Rectors, considering that the two preceeding years two Regents were newly entered, were loath to admit an third unexperienced Maister in so short a time; and therefore, for the further credit of the Colledge, invited Mr Thomas Craufurd, then Maister of the High School, first to be publick Professor of the Mathematicks, appointing him dureing his life a sallary of 600 merks a-year: for which purpose, an legacy of 6000 merks being left by James Dagleish, citizen, for some publick use, they appointed the same, with the by-run annualrents, to accresce to the patrimony of the Colledge, to make up an part of the said new stipend); and immediately thereafter he was called to the charge of the class (being Bachelars) left by Mr James Wright.

1641.

1641.

15th July. Mr Duncan Forester advanced the 53d class (being 25 in number) to the magisterial degree, being first examined, and sustaining publick disputation, according to the primitive discipline of the Colledge, in the lower publick hall thereof. This good order was not restored without some opposition and debate.

29th January. In the beginning of this year, Mr Kenneth Logie, Keeper of the Library, being called to the ministry at Skirling, Mr Andrew Monro, son to John Monro, an honest burges, was chosen successor in that charge.

In August, the 6000 merks mortified by Mr Bartholomew Sommervale, with some of the annuals, re-amassed to 7000 merks, were employed for buying Sir James Skeen's lodging and yards, near to the High School, for the dwelling-place of the Professor of Divinity.

1642.

1642.

July. Mr Thomas Craufurd brought the 34th class (24 in number) to the publick graduation in the lower hall of the Colledge.

25th February. Mr John Charteris, minister at Curry, as executer to Charles Hamilton, late Baylie, delivered to the Colledge Thesaurar 1000 merks, to be employed in stock, by the advice of the Rector and Principal. This sum had been mortified by Marie Weer, sometime widow of Richard Dobie, Dean of Guild, and left to this Charles Hamilton, her executer, to be disposed of according as he found expedient. All his life he employed the annuals for maintenance of poor scholars; after his death, it was thought fit to be bestowed for the maintenance of an bursar student of Divinity.

In Aprile following, an act was passed for building a new Bibliothek, betwext the south-er jamb of the great old lodging and the stair of the new hall; which was followed forth accordingly.



23d December. John Trotter (a very honest burges) mortified some houses and aikers of land in Dunse to the Colledge, whereof more is to be spoken hereafter.

1643.

July. Mr James Wiseman's disciples of the 55th class (about 30 in number) were solemnly graduated in the lower hall of the Colledge; and at this time was revived the old custom of circling the graduats according to their deservings, in respect of their manners and proficiency: Although, with some difficulty, after 13 years intermission, yet the ceremony was performed in the afternoon before the publick graduation, in the higher hall, in presence of an select number of the Council, the Ministers, Rector, and Maisters of the Colledge.

In March, John Fleming, present Baylie, mortified 4000 merks for repairing and augmenting the edifice of the Colledge, by advice of the Rector and his Council.

Likeways, Mr James Shoner of Caskybarrian, as executor to D. Christian Gibson, his mother, delivered to the Colledge Thesaurar

600 merks, mortified *anno* 1625, by Sir Robert Denneſton, Conservator in the Low Countries, for maintenance of one bursar; reserving the liferent use of it to his wife, the said D. Christian Gibson.

1644.

The 56th class, (bred under Mr Alexander Hepburn) 28 in number, were privately laured in the high hall of the Colledge, upon the 8th of July, without examination. And within few days thereafter, Mr Alexander himself dimitted his charge, taking himself to an retired life: He was son to Mr Thomas Hepburn, parson of Aldhamstocks: He married, first, Lamb, daughter to Mr Andrew Lamb, Bishop of Galloway, she lived not many years, and her only son survived her not long. Thereafter he married.

This year, James Dalgleish, (mentioned before), beside other legacies for publick uses, left to the Colledge of Edinburgh 4000 merks, towards the maintenance of 3 bursars.

In October also, Andrew Beatie, citizen, left 1000 merks to the Colledge, contained in certain

tain bonds assigned to the Colledge; but the badness of the ensuing times, and the weakness of the debtors, hath made that legacy of more damage to the Colledge than it is like to appear profitable; for since his death, these 10 or 11 years, the annual rent thereof hath been payed to his relict by the Thesaurar, upon hope of recovery of the sums from the debtors; but there is none, or small hopes of any part thereof.

In December, Margaret Richeson, an honest widow, relict of Mr John Galloway, delivered to the Colledge Thesaurar 500 lbs. for helping of an bursar for 4 years, recommended by her, and thereafter to be employed as should be found necessary.

Mr William Struthers, minister of Edinburgh, before his death, *anno* 1633, mortified the sum of 6000 merks, which he had lying upon the land of Daldowie, belonging to the Laird of Mintow, the one-half to the Colledge of Glasgow, the other to the Colledge of Edinburgh, for maintenance of 2 students in Divinity in either Colledge, the Council and Ministry of Edinburgh and Glasgow being patrons *respective*;

tive; reserving the liferent to his wife Elizabeth Robertoun, who deceased in February 1641; yet the testament and other evidents came not to the hands of the Thesaurar of the Colledge before this year 1644.

Maister Alexander Hepburn's dimission occasioned an hot debate for a tyme anent his successor. Sir John Smith, then Provost, with the Bailies, some of the Ministers, the Principal, and rest of the Masters of the Colledge, out of the sease of the present condition of the University, judged it necessary that some experienced man should be invited to supply the vaking place, namely, Mr William Tweedy, a man well known to all the Maisters, who being laureat in the Colledge of Edinburgh, *anno* 1639, had professed Philosophy in the Old Colledge of St Andrew's some 4 years, with good commendation. Many of the Council inclined to chuse Mr Robert Yong above-named, who now\* had professed Humanity in the Colledge of Edinburgh 5 years. At length, in the beginning of October, with general consent, Mr Tweedy was elected and established in the profession of Philosophy, and Mr Robert Yong,

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(an eloquent preacher), at first employed to assist the ministers of Edinburgh, there being some places vacant, and thereafter was presented be the City Council, as patrons, to the kirk of Dumbarniey.

Programs hereupon were issued out to invite triers for the vacant chair of Humanity. There appeared Mr James Pillans, son of an honest citizen, laureat *anno* 1631, Mr David Kennedy, son to Quintin Kennedy, writer, laureat 1639, and Mr William Crawford of the house of Fetherhed in Buchan. The strict trial *ad aperturam libri*, was preferred, in Latin and Greek authors. Mr James Pillans was judged the fittest for the charge, and accordingly admitted be the Council. Mr David Kennedy is now minister at Birsay in Orkney; Mr William Crawford, minister at                      in the Mers.

John Jossie being this year called to be Thesaurar of the Citie, James Barns, merchant, was elected his successor. John Jossie had been about 4 years and 8 months Thesaurar of the Colledge, during which time, (such was the constantly honourable mind of the City Council, his own forwardness in acting in our affairs, and

and the zealous assistance of the Rector and other ministers), the University not only received so great accessions to the former patrimony thereof (mentioned before), but also the fabrick of the Colledge was largely amplified.

The first beginning of this work contained only the great lodging where the private schools are, with the 14 chambers going east from the north jamb thereof. About the year 16 , the Provost of the Kirk-a-field's lodging was bought from John Fenton. The great hall higher and lower, built betwixt the year 1616 and 1619. In the year 1625 and 1626, Sir Thomas Hope and William Rig of Atherny built these 4 chambers in the higher court. Many citizens would have followed their example, if they had found encouragement. 1628 and 1629, the publick *latrines* (removed from the north gavel of the great hall) were built where now they stand; and the upper court was rid of the rubbish of the old Kirk-a-field, and cast into three levell walks; a part whereof is lately disfigured. 1636 and 1637, the new great gate of the Colledge, looking to the north, was built, and a wall drawn about the  
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the new lower court, side-wall high; so fitted, that it still serveth for an outer wall to the new chambers built in that court. Mr James Keith of Edmonston bestowed 500 merks for the furtherance of this work.

John Jossie, after his entry to that office, first built the new stair, which leadeth from the new lower court to the higher. Thereafter he made the great stair on the south of the great lodging, leading into the higher gallery; and whereas of old all the classes had one common entrie to their private schools, first ascending from the transe of the old gate by an strait scale of stone to the lower gallery, and from thence to the higher by an timber scale; which procured much confusion and frequent contentions betwext classes at their dismissions; he made 3 sundry entries as it is presently. The Bachelor class had been the highest room of the souther jamb, closing with the Magistrate school on the south end of the higher gallery. The Humanist's auditory came forth a great way in the lower gallery; only leaving a narrow transe on the west for the entry of the Bajans to their auditory.

Both

Both these rooms were chastized of their length towards the west, and the two galleries brought forwards to the south wall, and a fair door built for either of them to the south : and the Bachelars school appointed where now it is in an chamber on the head of the Bell-stair, where the Professor of Divinity went to meet privately with the students in that faculty.

Thereafter he built, upon his own charge, the chamber above the great gate. Hereby many were stirred up to follow his example ; and, first, John Trotter bestowing the expences, the two next chambers, bearing his name, were added ; and, then, the other two next to them bear the name of Robert Elise, a very honest young citizen, who, at his death, mortified a sum for that use. The 4 next chambers to the west corner he built by an legacy left, by his procurement, for the purpose, by Mr Robert Johnston spoken of before.

Robert Flemine and Laurence Henrison, (Baylies), contributed for the building of the next two chambers. The charge, unexpectedly, amounting to an half more, was supplied



plied by George Sootie, Dean of Guild. Next followed William Thomson, clerk of the City, and James Murray, who built either of them two chambers bearing their names, which were not finished while after his dismission of the thesaury.

In the year 1642, he began the fabrick of the new Library, from the south jamb of the old house to the jamb of the great hall, and covered it with lead, for which work John Flemine, Baylie, left 4000 merks. Margaret Shoner, Lady Foret, (sister to Mr James Shoner of Caskybarrian), a pious matron, put in the hands of Mr Robert Douglas, minister of Edinburgh, for some publick use, which he employed this way.

There was a considerable number of honest and bountiful citizens, resolute to continue the work of building along the west wall, as far almost as the latrines, and from thence eastward to the Provost's lodging; but at first the charges of building becoming exorbitant, stumbled them; afterward the great troubles that ensued did outwear the most part of them; only Andrew Simpson, Bailie, was at the charge of building

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the 2 chambers in the corner besouth James Moray's chambers, with the cellar beneath; and the two chambers besouth them were built by Archibald Synserf, Bailie, and the two high chambers betwext the corner chambers and Sir Thomas Hope's, were built by James Menteech, Deacon of the Hammermen, upon a legacy of his goodfather, Robert Cairncruce, sometime an under-collector of some Colledge rents.

These things were done in the year following.

This year closed with many sad disasters to this land: for, James Grahame, Earle of Montrose, who, in the beginning, had shewed incredible forwardness and zeal toward the Covenant and Reformation, (being a man of proud spirit and incontinent life notwithstanding), turning malecontent that some other Noblemen equalled him in the publick favour, had piece and piece alienated his mind from the cause of God; and after the ingoeing of the Scottish army to the assistance of the Parliament of England, in the end of the year 1643, he went to court the King's Majesty, then

then residing at Oxford; where, overthrowing by the Queen's power such as opposed his mad designs, (especially the Duke of Hamilton), he obtained a commission to be Lieutenant of Scotland, and Commander in Chief of the Scottish forces, standing there for the King's partie. At his return into Scotland, (which was not perceived till he was entered into Athole, to whose Earle he was tutor), he found Alaster Macdonald, son to Coll Macgillespick, (commonly called Coll Kittagh, then prisoner in Inshconnel in Argile), with a crew of bloody Irish rebels, and desperat hacksters, gathered in the Isles. These, neglected at first, as inconsiderable, joining with Montrose, the Laird of Glengary, and a great number of Islanders and North Highlanders, peircing into the heart of Perthshire, September 1644, (being Sunday morning), foiled at Tibbermoor, nigh to Perth, the forces of Fife, and some of Strathern, who (under the commandement of David Earle of Weems) had, in a tumultuary body, without skilful commanders, assembled for resistance. Shortly thereafter he had the like successe at Aberdeen, having wasted all  
betwixt

betwixt the Lennox and Marr, who stood for the League and Covenant.

These evils not prevailing with the hearts of men, in October following, the plague of pestilence did break out in Edinburgh, but very slowly at first as it were inviting men to repentance. The next summer it raged exceedingly throw many parts of the land, continuing for four years, and spreading the contagion into the utmost parts of the Highlands. Yet these evils did more harden men in their wickedness, then they moved to repentance.

1645.

In February, Marion Wilky, widow of Andrew Ainsly, late Bailie, delivered to James Barns, Colledge Thesaurar, 1250 libs. mortified by her husband for maintenance of the profession of Divinity in the University.

The plague rageing vehemently in the spring, forced the Colledge to dissolve upon the 5th of Aprile; and upon the 3d of May, Mr Duncan Forrestor's disciples, (the 57th class), without publick examination, (in respect of the time), yet after solemn disputation in the great hall,  
were

were created Maisters of Arts, some 70 in number; the greatest which hath been heard of in any University in Scotland.

This year, Montrose raged throw the north parts of Scotland, having beaten the Parliament's forces at Innerlochic, Old Rain, and Aurfurd, and finally (joined with the Gordons) giving the dismal blow at Kilsyth, in Sterlingshire, 15th August 1645; which overthrow seemed to overturn all that been done in the course of Reformation for 8 years preceding, none daring to make head against him, till David Lesly, Lieutenant-General of the Scottish Forces, then in England, with a small partie of Scots horsemen comeing with him, (invited by the Committee of Estates), using extreme dilligence in marching and joining with the few forces in Scotland which then appeared, gave him the fatall overthrow at Philiphaugh, near to Selkirk, 13th of September next following.

This summer, William Porter, merchant, dying of the visitation, left to the Colledge 1000 merks for building of an chamber, which James Broun, Deacon of the Shoemakers, his executor, the next year delivered to the Colledge Thesaurar.

**Thesaurar.** Thomas Dods, plumber, deceasing the same way, mortified the like sum of 1000 merks to the Colledge, for the same use, which was addebted to him by the Citie Council, and payed to the Colledge Thesaurar by act the first of December 1647.

The infection relenting in October, the Masters of the University assembled at Edinburgh in the beginning of November; but, in regard of the uncertain state of the Citie, it was thought fit to retire for that winter to Linlithgow, till the town were purged of the remainder of the contagion.

This resolution being notified abroad by programs, the Principal and 5 Regents, in the beginning of December, met at Linlithgow; where there were 5 isles of the Great Kirk, allotted for the 5 classes, and inclosed with timber by the Colledge Thesaurar. Incontinent a very considerable number of students assembled, and, being civilly and humanely used by the Magistrates and citizens of that town, prosecuted the course of their studies, free of all fears, whither from infection or the sword, till the 17th day of March, at which time, (upon order

order from the Council of Edinburgh), the whole Colledge, Maisters and Students, taking only four days for their transport, assembled at Edinburgh, and continued the rest of the course of studies till the ordinary time, no harm befalling any member of the Colledge through the infection; only in the vacance preceding James Marshal, porter, died in the lodges, though not of the plague; and Mr Andrew Monro, keeper of the Library, retiring to Perth, having been seized of the pestilence before his departure from Edinburgh, died thereof.

The Counsellors, (in absence of the Maisters of the Colledge), did not easily agree upon an successor to him; many favoured Mr Thomas Speir, a burges, son of an honest family, laureat at the Lambmas preceeding, especially in regard of his grandfather, William Little, Provost, a most especial friend to the Colledge, and his great-granduncle, Mr Clement Little, Commissary of Edinburgh, who gave the first being to the Library. On the other hand, George Sooty, Dean of Guild, having a brother's son named Mr Andrew Sooty, (born in Forfar),

Forfar), a very hopeful youth, laureat in the Old Colledge of St Andrew's 1644, had great influence upon a great part of the Council. To eshew farther contention, it was agreed, that the two should be joined in the charge; and (whereas the former keeper had only 400 merks a-year of stipend), 300 merks was allotted to either of them, making up 600 merks during their joint service; which lasted not long, for in Mr Thomas Speir, a very hopeful youth, deceased of a consumption; and Mr Andrew Sooty returned to the former pension of 400 merks.

1646.

July 30. After public examination and solemn dispute, the 58th class, bred under Mr Thomas Crawford, (46 in number), were publicly graduated in the lower great hall of the Colledge.

26th June. This year Helen Sym, widow of David Grahame, merchant, gave bond to the Colledge for 7000 merks, which her said husband at his death had mortified to the Colledge, to be employed for the use thereof, by advice  
of



of Mr Alexander Henderson and Mr Robert Douglas, ministers; which sum was paid to the Colledge the 17th of November 1647.

In July also, Sir John Buchanan of that ilk, made his mortification, of which more shall be spoken hereafter. Mr Alexander Henderson, minister of Edinburgh, and Rector of the Colledge, thereof, returning home from Newcastle.

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Edinburgh, 20th July 1723.—*This day I finished the transcript of this manuscript from the original, all under the hand of Mr Thomas Craufurd, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh; which original belongs to Mr Laurence Dundas, Professor of Humanity in the said College. In verity of the premises, I have written and subscribed these presents, day and place above written.*

(Signed) MAT. CRAUFURD, *Eccl. Hist. P. R.*

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APPEN-





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# APPENDIX.

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## APPENDIX.

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*EXTRACT from a Work, entitled, Scotiæ Indiculum, or the Present State of Scotland, together with divers Reflections upon the Ancient state thereof. By A. M. Philopatris. Printed at London in the year 1682.*

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### CHAP. XIV.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

KING JAMES VI. of blessed memory, anno 1580, founded this University, upon the supplication and address of the Magistrates of that City, unto his Majesty for that effect. He granted to them a charter under the Great Seal, allowing them full liberty and privilege  
of

of an' University within their town. But the foundation was not perfected till *anno* 1582. The privileges of this University are the same with those of any other University in the kingdom.

The dignity of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor do reside in the Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh, who are the only patrons. Neither was the dignity ever conferred upon any single person.

The persons endowed were,

A Principal or Warden.

A Professor of Divinity.

Four Masters, or Regents, (for so they are called), of Philosophy, and a Professor or Regent of Humanity, (*Humaniarum Literarum*), or Philology.

Since the first foundation, the Town hath added a Professor of Hebrew, *anno* 1640.

Dr Conradus Otto, a learned Jew, was the first Professor.

The City of Edinburgh likewise added a Professor of Mathematics, preferring James Gregory,

Gregory, Fellow of the Royal Society, to the place, *anno* 1674.

*Benefactors.*

James VI. was the founder.

The College was built, and the Masters maintained by the public and private benevolence of the Citizens of Edinburgh.

The Earl of Teviot hath built several convenient chambers, being educated in this College, and left money for the maintenance of several bursars.

Several Citizens have built chambers, and mortified considerable sums of money for the use of the University.

All the Benefactors names are inserted in the books of the Town-Council, and in the register of the Library; and are also drawn in golden letters upon several places in the walls of the Library, together with their several donations; and also at the time of the public commencement, which is once every year, they are recited *viva voce*.

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The Library was founded by Clement Little, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, *anno* 1685, since which time it is much increased both by donatives from the Citizens, as also from the Scholars, who are more in number here than in other College in the kingdom.

There is a gift in this Library of one Mrs Scot to the value of 30 lib. the more esteemed, because it is from a worthy matron and lover of learning, a good example to all others of her sex.

### *Principals.*

*Anno* 1583. Robert Rollock, one of the Ministers of the City, who was likewise Professor of Divinity, (for all the Principals here are *primarii Professores Theologiæ*), was the first Principal and Rector of the University.

*Anno* 1600. Mr Henry Charteris.

*Anno* 1620. Mr Patrick Sands.

Mr Robert Boyd.

*Anno* 1625. John Adamson.

*Anno* 1653. Robert Leighton, who was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Dumblane.

*Anno*



*Anno* 1662. William Colvill.

*Anno* 1675. Andrew Cant.

*Professors of Divinity.*

*Anno* 1620. Andrew Ramsay.

*Anno* 1630. John Sharp, Doctor of Divinity.

*Anno* 1650. David Dickson.

*Anno* 1675. Lawrence Charteris.

*Present Professors.*

Andrew Cant, Principal.

Lawrence Charters, Professor of Divinity.

Andrew Dickson, Professor of Hebrew.

Gilbert Macmurdo, Andrew Massie, Mr Litherdale, Mr Cockburn, Professors of Philosophy.

Alexander Cunningham, Professor of Humanity.

Alexander Henderson, Keeper of the Library.

*LIST*

*LIST of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS of  
the University of Edinburgh, May 1.  
1808.*

Dr George Baird, Principal, 11th Sept. 1793.

Formerly joint Hebrew, 24th Nov. 1792.

Dr Alexander Monro *sen.*

1. Anatomy, 12th July 1753.

2. Anatomy and Surgery, 20th Aug. 1777.

3. Joint Anatomy and Sur-  
gery, 15th Dec. 1798.

Dr Adam Fergusson,

1. Natural Philosophy, 1st Aug. 1759.

2. Moral Philosophy, 22d July 1764.

3. Joint Mathematics, 20th May 1785.

Mr Dugald Stewart,

1. Mathematics, 28th June 1775.

2. Moral Philosophy, 22d May 1785.

Dr James Gregory,

1. Theory of Medicine, 1st Aug. 1776.

2. Practice of Medicine, 8th Jan. 1790.

Dr Andrew Hunter, Divinity, 9th Dec. 1779.

Mr John Playfair,

1. Joint Mathematics, 21st May 1785.

2. Natural Philosophy, 30th Mar. 1805.

Dr